Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 68 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
20th March ..	Devanha ..	8092
21st ,, ..	Bremen ..	11,540 extra.
27th ,, ..	Morea* ..	16890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
10th ,, ..	Kalyan ..	8987
17th ,, ..	Manora ..	7898
24th ,, ..	Khiva† ..	947
1st May ..	Sardinia ..	6380

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.

†The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
20th Mar. ..	Baroda ..	Karachi & P. Gulf 9 a.m.
22nd ,, ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath For.
25th ,, ..	Karapura ..	East and South Africa.
25th ,, ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	T.Miyanari	5154	14th Mar.	21st April.
Koyei Maru ..	..	4739	20th Mar.	1st April.
Totomi Maru	S.Akiyoshi	3356	29th Mar.	8th April.
Sanno Maru ..	..	3441	30th Mar.	4th April.
Fukukai Mnru ..	..	..	6th Apr.	17th April.
Shinyo Maru	U.Matsumoto	5831	11th Apr.	22nd April.

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	G Imai zumi	26th Feb	22nd Mar	Japan
Shingo Maru.	S Nishiyama	12h Mar.	25th ,,	,,
Hadus Maru..	R Yano	26th Mar.	6th Apl.	,,
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	14th Mar.	21st Mar.	,,
Kasado Maru	S Kawada	21st Mar	5th Apl	,,
Kofuku Maru	N. Wakabaya	5th Apl	6th Apl	,,
Saigon Maru	S Endo	16th Apl	22nd Apl.	,,

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
10th April 1920.
8th June 1920

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay
Telegraphic address "Jala"
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favon able terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- halfyearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Ba tavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru (Kalantan)	Penang
Delhi		Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen	3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen	2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen	6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotombori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD,
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Carrimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooreje & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
Non-participating policies issued.
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.
Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.
WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

JUST READY
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats ..	at Rs.		each
Georgette Hats	at ,,		,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats at	,,		,,
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs.	10 & ,, 12	,,

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS.
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 20 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Warrior
The Warrior
must be powerful to WIN.
Time, Experience and the most
severe tests have made our
WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES
win the Public confidence.
Above all the Warrior watch is great value to the
money you pay for!
It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is
guaranteed for TWO years.
S. B. 618
The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the Market.
Rs. 25.
Madorina Watch Co. Ltd
KINGS BUILDING.
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.
Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue

NEW TOBACCOS.

The American Tobacco Co.'s
(New York)

SPECIALITIES.

Unsurpassed for their Sweet Aroma and excellent quality

ALL PACKED IN VACUUM TINS of ¼ lb.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT

Just Received.

The perfection of 50 years experience in the Tobacco business. Do not bite the tongue nor make the mouth sore.

PERFECT TOBACCO FOR PIPE AND CIGARETTE.

Per ¼ lb. Vacum Tin Rs. **2.**

From all Tobaconists.

OTHER BRANDS:

Happy Hit Smoking Mixture	per tin of ¼ lb. Rs.	2-0
" " "	Special Pug Cut of ¼ lb. Rs.	2-0
Tuxedo " "	per tin ¼ "	2-0
Mayos Cut Plug "	¼ "	1-8
Paterson Seal "	¼ "	..

Guarantee on the Tin.

If the Tobacco in this package is not found in perfect condition, or if this is not entirely satisfactory return the package with contents to your dealer and he will refund your money.

Sole Agents for India and Burma:

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

No 8.T. V. & Co.

LARGE STOCKS

OF

SHOVELS, FORGES
BELTINGS, PACKINGS
BRASS & COPPER TUBES
ROPES, OARS, CANVAS
ASBESTOS GOODS
ACIDS, CEMENT,
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES
IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE

SHIPCHANDLERS,
RAILWAY,
MARINE,
MILL & GIN
STORE
SUPPLIERS

Ebrahim Mahomedally & Co.

368-370 Abdool Rehman Street,

BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"CULTURE." Telephone 782

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 18th March, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and Lahore but is in excess at Rawalpindi. Night temperature is generally above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the west of division and are clear in the east. Temperature has risen and is nearly normal except at Jhansi where it continues in defect at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Bikaner and Karachi, but is generally below normal elsewhere. Temperature has risen generally; the maximum is in excess at Bikaner and Jacobabad, while the minimum is above the average except in south Rajutana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal in Cutch and north Gujarat, but is below it at Neemuch and Bhavnagar-Para. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and are clear in the north. Humidity is generally below normal except at Chanda where the air is damper and at night much warmer than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly clouded in the south. Humidity remains in considerable defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is above normal in east Hyderabad; elsewhere the sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is either 100 deegres F. or above it at most stations, Nizamabad recording 105 degrees F.; the minimum is in excess in Hyderabad, but is in slight defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance has caused local rainfall in north-east Baluchistan and the north Punjab. Temperature has risen to or above normal generally in northern India.

Rainfall is likely to extend in the Punjab and may also occur in the west of the United Provinces. A few thunderstorms are probable in Hyderabad and the south of the Central Provinces.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 17th March, 1920.

The disturbance has advanced eastwards and caused local rain in the North-West Frontier Province. Rain has also fallen locally in Assam and there have been a few falls in Upper Burma. Chief amounts are:—Dibrugarh two inches; Silchar one and a half; Parachinar a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 18th MAR 1920.

STATION	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall: Departure, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	85.7	60.6	77		9.91	+0.07
Do.	..	..	..		..	..
Jask	88.1	65.0	74		3.07	+3.21
Do.	..	..	..		..	..
Muskat	82.0	75.8	55	0.01	0.52	—2.49
Do. 11th	88.9	78.6	73	—	0.81	—2.45
PUNJAB—						
Multan	76.0	54.0	85	0.15	7.12	—0.48
Rawalpindi	88.8	62.4	51		8.54	+0.09
Lahore	90.9	62.2	42		1.76	—2.98
Amritsar	88.6	60.0	53		4.06	—0.93
Ambala	84.8	62.6	56		2.12	—0.72
Delhi	..	..	..		..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	90.7	66.8	34		1.87	+0.11
Mainpuri	89.8	61.6	4		1.85	—0.82
Jhansi	91.8	61.4	47		0.94	—0.74
Cawnpore	89.4	59.7	46		1.31	—0.83
Allahabad	91.3	59.8	40		0.95	—1.28
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	96.9	70.0	27		0.78	—0.38
Karachi	79.9	78..	57		0.45	—0.98
Ajmer	88.8	58.2	34		2.55	+1.18
Jaipur	89.0	57.2	18		2.60	+1.12
Kotah	92.1	63.4	32		1.02	+0.80
Mount Abu	79.6	60.4	12		0.72	—2.18
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Broach	86..	64.7	79		0.06	—6.42
Dwarka	80.6	72.0	84		1.07	+0.60
Veraval	87.8	65.6	58		0.72	—0.73
Rajkot	94.9	63.4	60		2.16	+1.64
Bhavnagar Para	97.4	66.4	84		3.63	+3.20
Surat	86.8	66.1	60		4.06	+3.65
Ahmedabad	89.4	7.4	67		1.84	+0.93
Deesa	93.2	4.6	57		0.06	—1.46
Neemuch	..	12.0	53		8.13	+2.27
Indore	91..	63.1	39		4.89	+3.85
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	89.9	62.4	33		1.16	—1.51
Saugor	91..	5..	23		0.69	—1.50
Hoshangabad	94.9	7.2	27		3.08	+1.00
Khandwa	99.6	8..	29		0.60	+5.39
Akola	102.4	68..	21		1.71	—0.75
Amraoti	94.6	71.2	19		2.01	+0.90
Nagpur	98.7	68.8	33		0.8	—1.6
Chanda	93.0	76.8	65		1.10	—1.48
Raipur	94.2	66.8	32		0.15	—1.78
KONKAN—						
Bombay	88.6	73.4	74		1.50	+0.86
Ratnagiri	87.3	71.5	40		0.78	—0.52
Marmugoa	89..	74.1	75		3.91	+2.67
Karwar	88.7	74.0	87		3.11	+1.07
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	100.2	60.2	25		1.82	+0.73
Ahmednagar	9..6	60.8	27		4.13	+2.66
Poona	101..	59.4	33		2.53	+1.37
Sholapur	102.0	70.6	23		2.79	+1.65
Bijapur	100.0	6.8	36		2.46	+1.08
Belgaum	96.6	61.2	40		3.57	+0.59
Aurangabad	98.8	74.7	15		3.14	+1.70
Nizamabad(Indu)	104.7	79.8	66		1.87	+0.05
Hyderabad	98.6	73.6	74		8.01	+6.92
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	91.6	70.8	74		9.21	+5.77
Calicut	89.8	72.1	81		19.46	+12.70
Cochin	93.1	79.7	75		19.70	+9.41
Colombo	89.2	75.7	95		25.87	—0.70
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.1	77.2	81		11.78	+4.91
Bellary	103.8	70.6	46		6.31	+3.81
Cuddapah	103.1	76.1	49		9.48	+4.66
Madras	90.4	1.0	76		39.24	+3.16
Bangalore	93.8	64.8	39		7.29	+3.88
Coimbatore	97.8	68.4	59		3.81	+0.76
Trichinopoly	99.5	69.1	70		21.97	+12.84
Negapatam	88.8	77.6	66		55.65	+32.41

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published by order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 18th March 1920 was 30.084 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of an aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 1.38 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

NO ELECTED SEAT FOR DELHI.

CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 17.

A public meeting, Hakim Ajmal Khan presiding, resolved that the citizens of Delhi were profoundly alarmed to learn that no elected seat was reserved for Delhi, although the demand was urged in the address to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in November, 1917, and conceded in the Montford report and later confirmed by the Southborough Committee and accepted by the Joint Committee of Lords and Commons. The commercial and general importance of the metropolis entitles it to elective representation and any omission of its right of representation would be treated as an injustice and cause of profound grievance and the citizens of Delhi would not rest until they had won their right.

Mr. Asafali proposing the resolution dwelt at length on the numerical, commercial and political importance of Delhi and regarded shelving the Montford and Southborough recommendations as wanton disregard of the rights of four and a half lakh population, including a considerable proportion of revenue and tax-payers if the right representation was based on any principle. There seemed no reason why Delhi should be disfranchised where very much smaller constituencies were entitled to a seat. Previously Delhi had a voice in the Punjab Council but as the Metropolis of the Indian Empire and an independent province she seemed to have ceased to have a voice in framing laws which would govern her. It was an injustice of a most flagrant nature and he would assure Government that Delhi would not rest until her right had been conceded. She would nurse it as a rankling grievance and leave no stone unturned in having it redressed.

As regards nomination the speaker said they had no faith in nominees and would definitely refuse to be represented by one in whom they had no confidence.

SWAMI SHRADHANAND.

Swami Shradhanandji seconding the resolution said "no taxation without representation" was a well known political doctrine and therefore it would be rank injustice to deny her the right of representation. He said with all emphasis he could command that Delhi should not rest until her right had been won and failing hearing in India, Delhi should send a representative to England to place her case before Parliament and people and if her right were still withheld the people of Delhi would resolve upon practical protest and refuse to pay tax until Delhi had a voice in making laws. He said that it was no use passing resolutions trusting to luck if people had not necessary determination to suffer in the struggle for rights.

The resolution was duly supported by Mr. Desai and Mr. Abdul Rahman and passed amid acclamation.

Hakmi Ajmal Khan was authorised at the meeting to cable the resolution to Secretary of State for India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th Mar. 1920.

Names of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.880 inches.
Temperature of Air	79.5 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.1 "
Dew Point	67.3 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.670 "
Effect of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of day	88.0 "
Minimum do. do.	72.3 "
Direction of Wind from midnight	NNW,N,NW.
Velocity	185 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	HIGH WATER: Depth on Gauge	LOW WATER: Day of Month	LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time	LOW WATER: Depth on Gauge
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thu	18	m 9 18	14 11	18	m 3 31	19 4
		10 0	15 9		m 3 14	17 9
Fri	19	m 9 4	16 1	19	m 8 3	18 2
		10 7	17 7		7 55	17 0
Sat	20	m 11 2	18 2	20	m 5 6	16 0
		11 57	18 9		5 12	16 0
Sun	21	m 0 0	19 10	21	m 5 30	15 2
					5 51	14 7
Mon	22	m 0 4	20 11	22	m 6 13	14 2
		0 39	20 1		6 51	16 6
Tue	23	m 0 40	18 9	23	m 6 42	15 5
		1 27	18 11		7 12	17 6
Wed	24	m 1 13	16 4	24	m 7 23	14 8
		2 5	16 5		7 55	18 1

March 18 (Thursday) Sunrise 6h 44m. Sunset 6h 49m
" 19 (Friday) " 6h 47m. " 6h 49m
" 20 (Saturday) " 6h 43m. " 6h 50m
" 21 (Sunday) " 6h 42m. " 6h 50m
" 22 (Monday) " 6h 58m. " 6h 43m
" 23 (Tuesday) " 6h 40m " 6h 51m
" 24 (Wednesday) " 6h 39m " 6h 51m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	5d	9h. 4m a.m.
Last Quarter	12d.	11h. 58m p.m.
New Moon	20d	4h. 25.8m p.m.
First Quarter	27d.	0h 10m p.m.

JUST THE THING FOR SPORTSMEN:

Silk Knitted Mufflers in plain and fancy coloured stripes.

From Rs. **5** to up-ward.

A large selection to choose from

GIVE US A TRIAL

VILCASSIM BROS.

TAILORS & OUT FITTERS,

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

BOMBAY.

GARLICK & Co.

ENGINEERS AND FOUNDERS

Jacob's Circle, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Roofs, Tanks, Structural Works, Casting and Steel work of all descriptions.

Large Stock of

Pipes, Sluice Valves and Sanitary Goods, Kite Motion Pumps, Stand Pipes, &c., &c.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN'S

Kola Tonic ! Kola Tonic

The Tonic of all Tonics. The Greatest Nerve Food.—Just try an judge for yourself—its wonderful results.

Kola—an admirable pick-me-up.
Kola—is a stimulant to the brain.
Kola—is a boon to inebriates.
Kola—possesses special merit.
Kola—energy in every dose.
Kola—for young or old.

A phia of 32 doses Price Re. 1 *Postage as* 5.

For full particulars drop a card today

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,

5, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA.

Telegraph "CAMPHOR" Phone 1852

Post Box No. 554

Agent:

A. M. Thakkar,

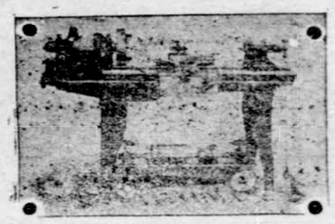
22, Princess Street, Fida Building, BOMBAY.

PHONE 3610 TELEGRAM "TYRE."

By your PETROL MOBILOIL TYRES ACCESSORIES.

Only from City Motor Car Co. No. 1, LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

WORK SHOP:— Opp. IMPERIAL CINEMA.



Lathes FOR Immediate Shipment

6 & 10 in Centre, Self-Acting, Sliding Surfacing and Screw-Cutting Lathes, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12 and 13 feet long Beds—Deep Graps—Hollow Spindle.

In stock Hand and Power Pumps for total Heads upto 200 feet.

Prices defy Competition.

The International Engineering Co.

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

British Hotel Lane,

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No 382

REPUTED FRENCH COMANDON THREE STAR BRANDY

EXCELLENT VALUE
DELICIOUS IN TASTE
PRICE VERY MODERATE
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

Sole Agents:—

NOWROJEE ARDASEER & SONS,

22—24, Cowasjee Patel Street—Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Shellac manufacture will commence from the month of April this year at the Company's factory at Balarampur in Behar. The Share list will be closed soon.

(A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Joint-tock Companies, Bengal).

PROSPECTUS

OF

BENGAL SHELLAC FACTORY LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA

Expected dividend 56 per cent. after a year's Working only.

Capital . . . . . Rs. 5,00,000 fully Issued.

Divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable as follows:—

Rs. 5 per Share with application. Rs. 5 per share on allotment.

Directors.

1 THE HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MANINDRA CHANDRA NANDI, K.C.I.E' Member, Imperial Legislative Council, &c. &c. &c., Chairman.

2. S. K. BANERJEE, ESQR., of S. BANERJEE & Co., LTD., General exporters and importers, Coal and Tea Merchants, Colliery Proprietors and Bankers, &c. &c. &c.

3. CHHOGMULL KARNANI, ESQR., General Merchant, Banker and Commission Agent, Proprietor of Rice Mills, &c. &c. &c.

4. NARENDRANATH SEN, ESQR., M.A., B.L., Vakil, HighCourt, Calcutta, and of Sen Brothers Ltd., Shellac and Produce Merchant; Director, The North Eastern Tea Co., Ltd., &c. &c. &c., (Ex-Officio.)

Bankers.

KARNANI INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.

Solicitors.

A. K. SARKAR, ESQR., M.A., B.L.,

AND

MESSRS. KHAITAN & Co.

Auditor.

U. N. PAUL, ESQR.

Managing Agents.

MESSRS. SEN BROTHERS LTD.

Registred Office:

55, 58, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA.

PROSPECTUS.

SHELLAC MANUFACTURE AND ITS RAW MATERIAL.

Shellac is manufactured by a special process by skilled labourers from lac, (**Tachardia lacca, Ker**) a crop that is gathered principally twice during the year in India.

COMMERCIAL USES OF SHELLAC.

Its importance in the internal and world trade can be gauged from its various uses, some of which are enumerated below :—

(*a*) **Local uses,** as a cement and in making bangles, toys, bracelets, for filling ornaments by goldsmiths, for fastening the hafts to swords, for the ornamentation of ivory or metal ware, manufacture of grinding stones, &c. &c.

(*b*) **Foreign uses,** making of electric insulators, in aeroplanes, manufacture of shrapnels, explosives, gramophone and other talking machine records, lithographic inks, imitation ivory, oilcloth, boot polish, corundum, emery, wheels, stiffening of silk and straw hats, buttons, sealing wax, and as the chief constituent in varnishes and polishes, &c. &c.

FOREIGN TRADE IN SHELLAC.

"From the nature of the uses to which lac is put in foreign countries, it is evident that the demand exceeds the supply."—D. N. Avasia, Extra Asst. Conservator of Forests, Central Provinces.

"In consequence of free alcohol law coming into force in the United States, it is expected that larger quantities of shellac will be used in the manufacture of varnishes, hats, &c., and a further appreciation in the price of this material may therefore be expected."....E. P. Stebbing, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S., F.E.S.

"There was a wild scramble for the shellac in Mincing Lane during mail week....the demand for shellac on the Continent is without precedent."—"Statesman"..Jan. 4th 1920.

The truth of the above is borne out by the following startling figures, besides showing how Shellac has become an unavoidable necessity both in peace and in war times.

Export of manufactured lac by sea from British India to foreign countries :—

1912—13.	(prewar time)	..Rs. 1,98,67,356
1916—17.	(war time)	..Rs. 2,56,98,859.
1917—18.	(peace time)	..Rs. 3,63,38,992

So it is not surprising that the price of Shellac went up from Rs. 75 a maund in April 1919 to Rs. 265 a maund in the first week of January 1920. The principal buyers at present are: England, America and Japan, but as the great war is at an end, the formerly huge exports to Germany will now be restored. Apart from other considerations, there are immense future possibilities in Shellac business in the present age of electricity, as it is largely used in electrical appliances.

INDIA'S MONOPOLY IN SHELLAC BUSINESS IN WORLD TRADE.

Lac, the raw material from which Shellac is manufactured, can be obtained only in Siam, Indo-China and India. The first two countries supply not more than 2 to 2½% of the total annual world production, most of which again is exported into India to be manufactured into Shellac. Consequently India has got a practical monopoly, both of the raw material as well as of the manufactured product in this most important commodity in world trade.

BENGAL SHELLAC FACTORY LTD.

So long the eyes of educated and enterprising tradesmen of our country were not drawn to this business which, besides 3 or 4 big European concerns, has been in the hands of Indians running small factories with insufficient capital. This Company has been started with a view to open up this new field to Indian Capital and Labour, and to manage the business on a scientific basis aided by sufficient capital, so long a desideratum in the hitherto conducted Indian factories in the line.

OBJECTS OF BENGAL SHELLAC FACTORY LTD.

The Company will manufacture principally shellac as also button, garnet and other Products of stick lac, and sell its products to the local shippers or export direct to the foreign countries according as the exigencies of the business may require.

As soon as funds permit, the Company also intends to undertake plantation work of lac bearing trees on a large scale and on modern scientific lines. The lac gardens of the Company, besides being a source of the raw material to the Factory, will be more valuable and fetch better dividends than even the phenomenal dividend of the Tea gardens of Bengal and Assam.

SCOPE OF THE PRESENT WORK OF BENGAL SHELLAC FACTORY LTD.

Negotiations are in progress for acquiring a suitable site and running the factoey at Balarampur in Behar.

The Company proposes to work with 75 kilns capable of manufacturing 75 maunds of Shellac per diem. As the market price of lac and Shellac fluctuates enormously, the follow- ing calculations have been based upon average prices throughout the year 1919.

Calculating at the average price of Rs. 122-8 per md. Market price of 75 mds. of shellac, Rs. 9,187-8-0.

Calculating at the average price of Rs. 3-4 as the value of the bye-products, produced in manufactuing one md. of shellac. Market price of bye-products upon 75 mds. of shellac Rs. 243-12-0.

Average market price of the total manufactured products of 75 kilns.....Rs. 9,431-4-0

The average quantity of stick lac required in manufacturing 75 mds. of shellac is 112 mds. 20 seers, price Rs. 70 a md. on average. Total market price, Rs. 7, 875-0-0,

Manufacturing cost of 75 mds. of shellac including establishment charges, Managing Agents' commission, &c., &c. at Rs. 8-8-1 per maund, Rs. 638-0-5.

Total cost of 75 maunds of shellac up to the point of selling...Rs. 8513-0-5.

The above calculations are based of the market experience of experts in Shellac and on the Exchange Gazette quotations and shellac market report published by the biggest shellac brokers, Messrs. Moran & Co., and J. Thomas & Co., of Calcutta.

PROFITS EXPECTED.

Deducting the total cost of manufacturer from the market price of the total manufactured product of 75 kilns, the daily profit of the Company will be Rs. 918-3-7, *i.e.*, there will be a monthly profit of Rs. 22,955-9-7 upon 25 working days a month, and a nett profit of Rs. 2,75.467-3-0 a year.

Out of the total Capital of five lakhs, it is proposed to set apart one lakh and a half as reserve fund and the remaining three lakhs and a half will be used as the working capital of the Company, of which it is estimated not more than Rs. 40,000 will be blocked in factory buildings, machinery and plants, &c., &c., &c. Thus by the investment of Rupees three lakhs and a half, the nett annual profit after deducting all sorts of charges will amount to Rs. 2,7,5467 3-0 and **the shareholders may confidently expect to get a dividend of about 78% on the working capital or in other words about 56% upon the total capital after a year's working only.** This is not too much as the Company has been fortunate in securing the services of Messrs. Sen Brothers Ltd., Shellac and produce merchants, who have not only thoroughly studied the theoretical possibilities of the business but are also experienced in the practical working and guidance of the Shellac business and Factory work, having themselves made a clear profit of about 60% in their Shellac Factory at Chandil in Behar.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

As Shellac is a necessity in peace times and also an equal necessity during the war, being a material ingredient in explosives, the success of the Company under any circumstances is assured.

MANAGING AGENTS.

The firm of Messrs. Sen Brothers Ltd., will be the Managing Agents of the Company for the period of 10 years, beginning from its date of incorporation on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 400 only besides a commission of 10% on the nett profits of the Company including any portion of the profits carried over to the reserve fund. The Company will buy the existing factory and Shellac business of the Managing Agents with all the plants etc. thereon, for the sum of Rs. 5,000 to be paid in fully paid up shares of the Company. An agreement embodying the above conditions will be entered into with Messrs Sen Brothers Ltd. soon after the Company is incorporated.

QUALIFICATION AND INTEREST OF DIRECTORS.

The qualification of a Director is the holding of 100 or more shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10 each. The Director's fee for attending each meeting is Rs. 32 only. None of the directors are in any way interested in the Company except Babu Narendranath Sen, M.A., B.L., who is a member of the Firm of Messrs. Sen Brothers Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company.

COMMISSION AND PROMOTERS' BONUS.

No promotion money will be paid under any circumstances and the underwriter's commission shall not exceed 5% unless otherwise decided by the Board of Directors.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

The preliminary expenses will not exceed Rs. 5,000. The minimum subscription on which allotment may be made is Rs. 5,000 only.

ALLOTMENT.

When no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full but without any interest.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

Applications for shares are to be made either to the Company's Head Office or to its Bankers, Karnani Industrial Bank Ltd., Calcutta. No application will be entertained unless a registration fee of Rupee One only with each application and also a sum of Rs. 5 per share subscried be sent along with it.

For further particulars, please apply to the Managing Agents.

(Sd.) Manindra Chandra Nandi. (Sd.) S. K. Banerjee.

(Sd.) Chhogmull Karnani. (Sd.) Narendranath Sen.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS..."LACSEN, CALCUTTA."

No._____

Bengal Shellac Factory Ltd.

Registered Capital, Rupees Five Lakhs.

TO

MESSRS. SEN BROTHERS, LTD. Managing Agents,

HEAD OFFICE, 55, 58, EZRA STREET, CALCUTTA.

GENTLAMEN,

I beg to send to the Company's Bankers, Karnani Industrial Bank Ltd. Head Office, the sum of, or a cheque for the sum of Rupees.....at the rate of Rs. 5/- per share and an admission fee of Rupee one only; total Rs.....in respect of.....shares in Bengal Shellac Factory Ltd., and I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association. I hereby agree to accept any smaller number that may be allotted to me and I authorise you to register me as a holder of the said shares.

Signature .....

Name in full .....Date .....

Description or occupation .....

Address .....

Name in full of agent (if any) .....

N.B.—Remittances with application are to be sent to the Company's Bankers, Karnani Industrial Bank, Ltd., Calcutta, or to the Head Office. Please fill up the portion over the perforated line only and send both the upper and lower portions to the address where you send the money.

No._____

Received from.....

this the.....day of.....1920, the sum of Rs.....by cheque on a/c. being a deposit of rupees five per share on application for.....shares in Bengal Shellac Factory Ltd. and an admission fee of Rupee One only.

Signature of.....Bank manager, Industrial Bank Ltd. Managing Agents.

This receipt will be given back to the remitter and must be presented by him to be exchanged hereafter for a share certificate.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building. FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 737. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for a Commercial office, a good SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to Box No. 255, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9509.

WANTED—Competent SURVEYORS and DRAUGHTSMAN in a firm of local Architects. Applications stating experience and salary expected should be sent to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9404

WANTED—TYPISTS and ENGROSSING and COPYING CLERKS for an Attorneys' Office. Only those with experience need apply stating terms and qualifications to Box No. 230, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9466

WANTED—An experienced MILLER who would also work or act as a Manager for a Roller Flour Mill in up-country. Apply with copies of certificates and stating salary required to Box No. 232, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9334

WANTED—A GRADUATE or a chemist well versed in chemistry for two hours; one who could translate and explain into Gujarati Industrial chemistry books. Apply to Box No. 247, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9445

WANTED—An experienced COMMERCIAL CHEMIST having theoretical and practical knowledge about Oil paints and kindred products. Only experienced men need apply with testimonials to Box No. 240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9444

WANTED—One English CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, one PIECE-GOODS CANVASER, one HARDWARE CANVASER, one SUNDRIES CANVASER. Stating previous experience and salary expected to Box No. 229, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9405

WANTED—TRAFFIC CANDIDATES passed sixth standard Allowance Rs. 20/15 per mensem while in class. Further particulars on application. Also CANDIDATES aged between 20 and 30 years for employment as CABINMEN at stations. Must be able to read, speak and write English by dictation. Candidates passed fourth standard in English are preferred. Selected candidates must be prepared to join Byculla Class at once. While under training they will receive Rs. 21-15-3 per mensem which includes temporary allowances and on appointment after passing out of class Rs. 25 plus allowances sanctioned to different stations. Apply DISTRICT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT, G. I. P. Railway, No. 249, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, with copies of certificates stating age, personally or by letter. 9362

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—A suitable appointment by a young Sikh gentleman, qualified in Agriculture with six years' practical experience as a head of the Agricultural Department in an important Indian estate, and also trained in Revenue Work, exceptional testimonials. Will accept a reasonable salary. Apply to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9502

WANTED.

WANTED—PENN WINDING MACHINES in good working order. Apply Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9545

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brand New Overlands Model 4 and Maxwel both from stock. Prices reasonable. Apply sharp SUNDERDAS & CO., Box 292, Bombay. 9467

Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PARAM GODREJ, Charni Road Station. 9273

THE PARABAULINE'S METAL POLISH Again wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULINE & Co., Tardeo, Bombay, 4. 7820

MAKE it a point wherever you are in need of any kind of Stationery, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, RUSHES, etc., received by the last English mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE—A up-to-date AMERICAN TYRE VULCANIZING PLANT, capable producing Rs. 1 worth of work every day. Very profitable investment on a small capital. Write to Box No. 228, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle. 9497

TO LET.

TO LET—Malabar Hill, near Sukhsagar, a BUNGALOW, well furnished, 3 rooms, best locality with bath rooms, kitchen, garden, apply Box 256, Advt. Dept., Bombay. 9519

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO ALL FORD OWNERS AND DEALERS:

MESSRS. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., beg to announce that their Retail and General Ford Spare Part and Accessory Stores Department will be CLOSED on the 25th, 26th and 27th of March for the HALF-YEARLY STOCKTAKING. 9386

WANTED

WANTED—CARGO for Hongkong and Singapore our steamer s.s. "NAMAMARU" will arrive on or before 20th March 1920, and will leave for Hongkong on 25th March 1920.

For particulars write to—
VALIMOHAMED HAJI GANNY,
39, Bhandari Street, Bombay. 9486

AMALGAMATION.

A. & J. MAIN & CO., LTD.,
AND
SIR W. G. ARMSTRONG WITHWORTH & CO. LTD. (ENGINE WORKS DEPT.)

THE above business having been amalgamated, the Company will now trade under the name of:—
ARMSTRONGS & MAIN, LTD.

GOODWILL.

of N. CATCHPOLE & Co., and F. R. HILLS Co., FOR SALE. Offers are invited so as t reach the undersigned on or before 31st March 1920.

Rajkot, 11th February, 1920.
LADHABHAI H. PARMAT,
GULABRAI V. CHHAYA,
Executors of the estate of th late Prince Ram Khacher Jasdan.
8974

WANTED.

WANTED—Hindoo or Parsee, experienced in law, trade business and correspondence, to bring reports of all merchants in Bombay. Salary more than Rs. 100 according qualifications. See personally with testimonials SETH NANDHAMDAS HIRANAND, opposite Nagdevi. 9443

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Office of the Indo-British Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will, from Thursday next, the 18th instant, be REMOVED from 70, Apollo Street to LIPTON'S BUILDING, No. 33, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

(Signed) R. PRATAPGIRJI & Co.,
The Indo-British Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
S. M. KIRTIKAR.
9494

THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1920, at 2-45 p.m., (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report together with the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December 1919.
2. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
K. M. COOPER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st March, 1920. 9208

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the suply of Khaki Uniforms comprising the following articles will be received by the undersigned up to p.m. on 25th March, 1920. The Covers should be marked "Tenders" and addressed to the Superintendent Telegraph Engineering Bombay Division, Bombay; a specimen of the uniform can be seen at the Superintendent's office.

	Sizes	No.
	Chest 36"	96
	Collar 15"	
Coats.	Chest 32"	178
	Collar 14½"	
	Length 42"	
Pyjamas	40"	96
Putties	3'-6" Long, pairs.	178
Pugrees.	7 Yards long.	274
		274

G. A. HOPKINS,
Superintendent Telegraph Engineering.
9496 Bombay Division.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1920.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will commence during the first week in April.

Entries close on SATURDAY, 27th March, 1920.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1920, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

Rules, 1916-1917.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 18th March, 1920. 9513

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DIAMOND SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE registered office of the above Company has been removed to 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, from the 17th instant.

GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & Co.,
Agents.
17-3-1920.
Bombay. 9483

NOTICE.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY that VALLABHDAS L. NANECHAND MEHTA, who was a cashier in our Office has left our service since 16th instant and whomsoever deals with him in any transaction will do so on his account and risk.

MANGALDAS CHIMANLAL & Co.,
9469

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS in Form F-1 (percentage rate) superscribed "Tender for the Bhima River Causeway, Pandharpur" will be received by the Undersigned at Sholapur up to 3 p.m., on 27th March, 1920, for the construction of the Causeway over the River Bhima at Pandharpur.

2. The estimated cost of the work is approximately Rs. 61,800.

3. The plans, estimate, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen and forms of Tender obtained at Rs. 1-4-0 each from the Executive Engineer's Office on any day, holidays excepted.

4. Every Tender must be accompanied with Rs. 620 in cash or currency notes as earnest money, which will be converted into security deposit. 5 per cent. will be deducted from all bills as security deposit till the sum of Rs. 247 is made up including the earnest money converted into deposit.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Chief Engineer. The right is reserved of rejecting any Tender without giving reasons.

H. B. PARIKH,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Sholapur District.
9492

BALLARD ESTATE.

BUILDING SITES.

To be leased.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up leases of the remaining Plots on this Estate, viz.:—

Plot No.	Area.	Road.
31	1057 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
32	704 sq. yds.	New Road.
33	1044 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
34	704 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
35	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
36	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
37	1011 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
38	1644 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
39	1011 sq. yds.	New Road.

Leases will be granted to approved applicants on the Standard Form as adopted for this Estate and will be for 99 years from 1st May, 1920, including 2 years free Building Time.

Only first class Buildings of an approved design and construction in conformity with the general lay out of this Estate will be permitted; such buildings to be used for the purposes of Hotels, Shops or Offices.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Traffic Manager, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked Ballard Estate Plots and be in the hands of the TRAFFIC MANAGER by 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, 29th March, 1920.

Standard Plans and Elevation of Buildings and draft Lease may be inspected at the Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, or at the Office of the Traffic Manager, where full particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.

Offices: Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay.
9159

INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPHS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned unserviceable stores and should reach the undersigned not later than noon MONDAY, 22nd March, 1920, at which time and date they will be opened. Covers should be superscribed "Tenders for Unserviceable stores". To each tender should be attached a bank receipt to effect that a sum of Rs. 1,500 has been deposited in the Bank to account of Government. This receipt will be returned duly endorsed with power to withdraw the said amount in case the tender is not accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tenders.

Conditions of sale as follows:—

Chalan will be issued by this office for removal of stores as soon as the full value for the tores in question has been paid into the Bank of Bombay.

(2) All the wires and loose stores lying at Chhor and at Deesa must be cleared by the purchaser within two months after full value of stores has first been paid into the Bank of Bombay.

(3) The obsolete posts now in situ will have to be dug up and removed by the purchaser within 6 months after their full value has first been paid into Bank of Bombay.

(4) After obtaining chalan from this office for removal of stores the purchaser will have to report himself to the Superintendent, Ajmer Division and be guided by the orders of that Officer with regard to the removal of stores in question.

(5) Failure to comply with the above conditions will entail forfeiture to Government of the Deposit of Rs. 1,500 otherwise the Bank receipt for this amount will be made over to the successful tenderer after all the stores have been cleared.

LIST OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

42.81 tons. wire iron 900 lbs. per mile.
170.89 tons. wire iron 600 lbs. per mile.
50.00 pounds wire steel 300 lbs. per mile.
50.00 pounds wire steel 450 lbs. per mile.
25 broken cast iron sockets.
94 broken cast iron sockets cross feet.
58 wrought iron couplings.
110 wrought hooked clamps.
9 cast iron screw piles.
2395 obsolete telegraph posts standing on line between Chhor and Deesa.

(Sd.) W. SHARPE,
Director, Telegraph Engineering
Western Circle.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A capable GRADUATE as clerk in the Head Police Office. Pay Rs. 75—3—90 with future higher prospects. Intending candidates should apply sharp to the undersigned.

F. E. SHARP,
Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 16th March, 1920.

BY DIRECTION OF THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

TEXTILE GOODS FOR SALE BY TENDER.

BEDFORD Cord Khaki Flannelette Fanneils, Towelling cloth, Drill Khaki, Puggree cloth, Union blanket cloth, Blue Dungaree Cloth, Putto cloth, Mosquito Netting, Foot bandages, Bleached Nainsook, Blankets cotton, Blankets woollen, Striped cloth, Blue Serge, Khaki Serge, Sewing Cotton, Khaki Webbing and Tape, also Kit bags, Mittens, Socks, Khaki Kullahs, Tooth Brushes, Clasp Knives, Table Knives, Spoons, Forks Buttons, Chinese cooly kits, and Sewing Machines.

Are available at the Bombay Depots.

Enquiries regarding these stocks may be made and samples obtained from the undersigned.

All weights and measurements are approximate only.

All goods offered are subject to being unsold and subject also to their not being required for Military purposes.

Every reasonable care has been taken to select samples representative of the stocks but no transactions are on the basis of "SALES BY SAMPLES." Prospective buyers should therefore obtain permission to view the stocks if at all possible.

Concessions to buyers on a large scale will be considered.

Other textile stores which may thereafter be declared surplus will be notified from time to time.

D. RILEY (Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles)
New Custom House, Ballard Pier,
9530 BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

BUNKERING AND SHIPMENT COAL.

THE Railway Transportation position is such as to make it extremely difficult for Railways to meet demands for wagons for the carriage of Bunkering and Shipment Coal to Western Ports.

The Railway Board therefore desire that Shipping Companies and Bunkering Firms in Bombay should make the earliest possible arrangements to obtain their supplies by the sea route via Calcutta.

R. PEEL,
Coal Certifying Authority,
Railway Board.
Bombay, 17th March, 1920. 9547

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited from the building contractors for the erection of a new ward in the Parsi Fever Hospital, Babulnath Road, Chowpatty. Tender forms, specifications and all other information can be had from the undersigned at their office on all office days. The tenders should reach the undersigned not later than the 22nd March, 1920, at 3 p.m.

K. P. DAVAR & Co.,
Architects and Engineers.
Motilal's Mansion,
14 L. Hummum Street, Fort
18th March 1920. 9541

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 13409 in respect of 100 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Isherwial Govindlal Majmudar has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
9546 Agents.

THE BOMBAY UNIT D SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY the 19th day of March, 1920, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolutions, which were passed as extraordinary resolutions at the extraordinary meeting of the Company, held the 27th day of February, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution:—

RESOLUTION I.

That the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya and Mulraj Khatau be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

RESOLUTION II.

That the draft agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its liquidators of the one part, and the Tata Mills, Ltd., of the other part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said liquidators by and they are hereby authorised to enter into an agreement with the Tata Mills, Ltd., in the terms of the sid draft, and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as they think expedient.

By order of the Board,
B. M. COOPER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 27th February, 1920. 9475

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the INDIAN INDUSTRIAL STORES, LTD., will, from 22nd instant, be REMOVED from 20, Tamarind Lane to DEOKARAN NANJEE BUILDING, No. 21, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

For The Indian Industrial Stores, Ltd.,
GOVARDHANDAS VALLABHDAS & Co.,
Agents.
9554

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. H. P. MODY has been admitted as a partner in our firm as from the 1st day of January, 1920.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1920.
C/ N. WADIA & CO., LD.,
Agents.

The Century Spg. & Manufg. Co., Ld.
Gresham Buildings,
Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay. 9535

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

ZEMINDARY PROPERTY, situated in desirable district of South India comprising some 250 square miles and including a large extent of valuable timber. A considerable area of the property is already under ryot cultivation whilst a recent survey by a well-known Ceylon visiting Agent disclosed from 10,000 to 20,000 acres of land suitable for cocoanuts, rubber, tea, etc., etc.

In view of this, and of the ever-rising land and timber values in India, and the near advent of an already sanctioned branch railway, the property at the present time presents a rare opportunity to Indian Capitalists and others in search of a sound and improving investment. Principals only should apply in the first instance to Box No. 250, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI TAR MOHOMED ABBA SHERIFF has contracted to sell to our client Mr. HAJI SULEMAN SALEH MAHOMED the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof whether by way of inheritance, gift, or bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes and undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Modi Street and Bread Lane, within the Fort and in the City of and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 425 square yards or thereabouts entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 618, New No. 5776 Old Survey No. 1119, and New Survey No. 9302 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A ward No. 1990 and Street Nos. 29—31, and 33 and 1—3 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly belonging to Burjorji Nusserwanji Gootla but now belonging to Rustomji Dhanjibhoy Patala and partly by a passage on the West by the said Modi Street, on the North by the Bread Lane and on the South partly by the property of Ahmed Abdul Satar and partly by a passage.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1920.
JAMSETJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9544

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 776.
13-3-20.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RAOJI BHAI NAIK, of Thana, Hindu Inhabitant, a record Clerk in the employ of G. I. P. Railway ... ... Deceased.

CHINTAMAN RAOJI NAIK, of Thana, Hindu Inhabitant, formerly a Clerk in the G. I. P. Railway now unemployed residing at Thana ... ... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. PANDIA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9512

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai TAHEMINA KHURSHEDJI MODY and Bai SHERBANOO KHURSHEDJI MODY have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those vacant pieces or parcels of land or ground situate lying and being at Mulund in the Registration Sub-District of Salsette District of Thana and containing by admeasurement 10 acres and 29½ gunthas be the same a little more or less belonging to the Vendors and more particularly described as under.—

En-try No.	Survey No.	Pot. No.	Falni No.	Acres	Gunthas	Assessment. Rs.	a	p
105	295	1	1,2,3	2	17	13	12	0
,,	296	0	2	1	17	2	0	0
,,	298	1,,6	9	3	11½	22	8	0
,,	294	0	1,,4	0	7½	0	4	0
,,	312	3 2	0	0	16½	3	3	9
,,	312	0	2	0	22½	1	0	0
,,	313	1,,5	0	1	35½	14	8	0
,,	313	0	1,2	0	12	0	6	0
			Total	19	20½	57	9	9

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9533

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that G. G. KOPERKER has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our client. All persons having claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground Rent tenure since redeemed from the payment of all quit and ground rent together with the messuage tenement of dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cama Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts and formerly registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 177, New No. 5030, Old Survey No. 1128 and New Survey No. 9404 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Bai Alibai Bomanji Mody, on or towards the West by the property of Dhanbaiji Framji Aranee, on or towards the North by the property of Lady Dinbai Dinshaw Petit and on or towards the South by the Nanabhoy Lane which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 1655 and Street No. 6, Nanabhai Lane.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9534

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED, has contracted with our client Mr. MUNCHERJI PALLONJI CONTRACTOR for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances the land and hereditaments commonly known as York Buildings, situate on the West side of Hornby Road, on the Esplanade, within the Fort of Bombay and described in the schedule hereunder written.

Any person having or claiming to have any estate right, title, interest, or claim in to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, underlease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us the undersigned at our office at Elden Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale be completed without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land, situate on the West side of the Hornby Road, on the Esplanade in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing 1378-33 square yards or thereabouts bounded on the North by Plot No. 71, Hornby Road Estate on the East by the Hornby Road aforesaid on the South by Plot No. 69 of the said estate and on the West by a New Road No. 4, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 70, Esplanade bearing New Survey No. 2/8463 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 3270 (3) and Street No. 2A.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.
MADHOVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI.
9526 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. AHMED DEOJI and DOST MAHOMED PEERMAHOMED have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Western side of Old Bengalpura Street, without the Fort, of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 189 5/8 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 426, New No. 6686, Old Survey No. 807 and New Survey No. 2327 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1558 and Street Nos. 5258 and bounded as follows:—i.e., on or towards the East by the said Old Bengalpura Street, on or towards the West by a Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the house of Ebrahim bin Bapoo Meeva Glasswalla and on or towards the South by the house of Fakeer Saheb bin Bhickoo Miyan Patell.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1920.
DIKSHIT MANCKLAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. COOVERJI HORMASJI PLUMBER, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim right, title, or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, lease, trust, gift, inheritance, share, partition, lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within a week from the date hereof after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall be then considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or warehouse standing thereon situate, lying and being between the Marine and Apollo Streets, within the Fort in the City of Bombay, being a portion of that ground on which the warehouse buildings and premises formerly called Forbes and Co.'s Cotton Screws once stood in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (216 5/9) Two hundred and sixteen square yards and five-ninths of another square yard be the same a little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or about the North by the property of Framji Cowasji Marker, on or towards the South by a private road or passage made for the use and accommodation of the owners of interalia the hereditaments under sale, on or towards the East by the property of Bai Pirozbai daughter of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet and on or towards the West by the property of Jeram Sewjee which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 10, New No. 4854 Old Survey No. 9/1145, New Survey No. 9540 and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 1297, Street No. 4-6, Marine Cross Passage and are and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9551

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. ANANDRAO BALKRISHNA KAMAT, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to purchase the properties described in the Schedule Nos. 1 and 2 hereunder written from Messrs. R. Jivraj & Co., of Bombay, who have agreed to purchase the property described in the Schedule No. 1 hereunder written from Mr. Bhailal Girdhardas, of Malad, Hindu Inhabitant, and the property described in the Schedule No. 2 from Mr. Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy, of Malad, Mahomedan Inhabitant. Any person having any claim or interest by way of inheritance, gift, lsale, lease, mortgage, share, charge, lien, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said properties or any one of them or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti Agricultural land or ground admeasuring about 8,217 square yards, be it more or less of the annual assessment of Rs. 17-5-4, registered under Nos. 5, 6 and 20, producing in all 1 mudha and 7⅛ faras, situate at Malad, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Narottam Ghelabhoy, on or towards the West by the property of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, the Khot of Malad, on or towards the South partly by the property of Motilal Girdhardas and partly by a common passage, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, the Khot of Malad.

SCHEDULE No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Khoti Agricultural Land, admeasuring from 1,000 to 1,200 square yards, situate at Malad, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by a portion of a Nalla, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Abdul Hamid Habibbhoy, on or towards the South by the land belonging to Bhailal Girdhardas and on or towards the North by the said Nalla.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1920.

PURUSHOTTAMRAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9548

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 773. No. 784. 15-3-20.

Reed. 12-3-20.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the properties and credits belonging to the Joint Hindu Family, but standing in the name of

BHANJI LILADHAR, late of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Broker, residing at Bhandari Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay and at the time of his death at Gadhsisa in Cutch ... Deceased.

BUDHILAL ANANDJI, of Bombay, Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Bhandari Street, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, a cousin of the deceased abovenamed and one of the surviving members of the Jint Hindu Family, of which the deceased was a member ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are being cited to come and see the proceedngs, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eleventh day of March in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 11th day of March, 1920.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
9552

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAG[illegible]ER-DAS JETHABHAI, of Bombay Hi[illegible]ndu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the un[illegible]der-mentioned property to our client. Any per[illegible]son having any claim in or to the said prope[illegible]erty or any part thereof by way of sale, excha[illegible]nge, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, le[illegible]ase, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby re[illegible]quired to make the same known in writin[illegible]g to us at our office No. 59, Medows Street, F[illegible]ort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Munic[illegible]ipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days f[illegible]rom the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any [illegible]such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPER[illegible]TY.

All that half portion or piece or parce[illegible] of Pension and Tax land called the Toresh[illegible]war Oart, situate at Mahim to the West side of the B. B. and C. I. Rly in the registra[illegible]tion Sub District of Bombay, containing by [illegible]ad-measurement 4558.50 sq. yds. be the [illegible]same of Land Revenue under Old No. 206, New [illegible] No. 3878, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey [illegible] No. 1/166 and bounded as follows:—that is to [illegible] say on or towards the East by the Tulsi W[illegible]ater Main, on or towards the West by the land o[illegible] Mahomedally bin Yunus Mia Coor on [illegible] or towards the North by a public passage cros[illegible]sing the B. B. & C. I. Railway and on or tow[illegible]ards the South by land bearing New Survey [illegible] No. 16 which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates under G[illegible]ward Nos. 5578, 5579 and Street No. 55 and w[illegible]hich are now in the occupation of the vendor.

Dated this 18th day of March, 1920.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9553

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NARAYAN VISHWANATH MANDLIK has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:

All that piece or parcel of Freehold or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,000 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7125, together with all buildings and structures standing hereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3442 (2) and 3460 (1 part and 3460 (2), part and Street Nos. 4-A and 7 part and 7-A, part and which said premises are situate at Peddar Road in the registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Joseph Maria Dega, on or towards the West by Pedder Road, on or towards the North by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Kahandas Mancharam and on or towards the South partly by the property retained by the Vendor and partly by the property of Ishvashrav Kothare and others.

SOME OF THE ABOVE LAND IS GOING TO BE LAID OUT INTO NICE SUITABLE BUILDING PLOTS AND INQUIRIES MAY BE MADE TO AND OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE UNDERSIGNED AT THEIR OFFICE.

Dated this 17th day of March, 1920.

MULLA & MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
9542

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS
23, Churchgate Street.

SALE OF SOAPS, SHAVING CREAM, POWDER ETC. ON SATURDAY, 27TH MARCH, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their Room [illegible] Churchgate Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 20th March 1920, a large quantity of English Soaps, Powder, Shaving Soap and Cream, by order of the Offs concerned:—

There will also be a sale of Household Furniture and Jewellery.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agts.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, BABUGADE COTTAGE [illegible]ANO, JIST FAN, ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th March 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Stree[illegible] Fort, household furniture including satin l[illegible] sofas and chairs marble top table, large sliding door cupboards revolving book-case office writing table offi[illegible] chairs, glass d[illegible] cupboards, iron and wood[illegible]n cots, satin li[illegible] drawing room cup boards, iron and wood cots, satin l'ned drawing rooms, suites, [illegible]kwood big sofa, camp-table, eas ychairs, dumwaiter wardrobe, type-writing machines, [illegible]e sofa and chairs, etc., etc.,

The property of an officer going to [illegible]gland:

1 Oil Jost Fan.
1 Big Portmantau.
1 Leather suit case.
By order of a gentleman.
6 satin lined armchairs.
1 Baba craddle 1 Pirembulator.
The property of an European gentlman.
1 Sweet tone cottage piano by Gera Adam.
A deposit of 25 p. c. will be requir[illegible] at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.
Auctioeers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FILLETS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the Underwriters:—

One case 4 Rolls Cylinder Fillets.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred English built brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 bay horse, aged, quiet in harness.
2 Overland Motor Bodies, B 75 Model Hood, monsoon curtains, two rear underguards, doors, two valances.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE FURNITURE.

Rare opportunity to Rajas, Princes, Nawabs, and wealthy Gentlemen to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums, and Gardens.

On SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, New Queen's Road, Chowpatty, in the Mandap, opposite to Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, the valuable furniture belonging to the estate of late Vazir Saheb Bhaudinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhanjee (which has been brought to Bombay, for the purpose of sale), consisting of Bohimian cut glass mirror, bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohimian glass double swings, mirror sofas, and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass, water fountains solid silves hookas, one full sived organ, large show cases, and large glass chandeliers, figures, chairs, big wall mirrors, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY AND ONE MOTOR CAR.

On MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Luxmidas Mathuradas, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Mansukhlal Sarupchand:—

2 Ear studs of one diamond about 9 rutties.
1 Pearl necklace of 1 string containing 75 pearls about 70 chows.
4 Pearl bangles about 50 chows.
2 Diamond rings each set with one diamond about 7 and 6 rutties.
1 Parcel of diamond containing 208 diamond about 34 rutties.
1 American motor car 25-30 H.-P., 4 cylinder, with carberator, bosh magneto, in good running order.

Also by order of The Trustees of the late Bai Nandagavri, daughter of the late Mr. Narotumdas Ramji and wife of Moolji Purshotum Mehta.

1 pearl nose ring of 11 pearls, 2 pearls each weighing about 40 chows, one pearl weighing 35 chows and 8 pearls weighing about 22 chows.

The pearls are all round and white and of good water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT GORUPDEO, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Trust Settlement, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., of Bombay Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable property:

All that piece or parcel of land or ground intersected by two private passages bearing New Survey No. 8/3628 containing by admeasurement 47,434 square yards or thereabouts (be the same more or less) situate at Gorupdeo without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the West and North by public passages, and on or towards the South by the property of Dhondi, on or towards the East partly by the property of The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of Mr. Cassamally Jairaj Peerbhoy and partly by the property now or formerly of Bhasker H. Sukalkar and others and which said hereditaments are in possession of the Vendors trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, and for inspection of title deeds and other papers and of the plan of the property application may be made to Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

On THURSDAY, the 25th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, by Devji Canji and others, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated and silverware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, rich carpets, table ornaments, electric hall, and table lamps and fans, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, drawing room suite, teapoys, writing tables, glass door book cases, valuable books, one large screen with hand painted panels by Devji Canji, rich oil paintings, one sweet tone folding harmonium under plate glass show, one cottage piano, rich marble figures, with pedestals, one large double door iron safe on stand by Chubb and Sons, single and double bedstead, almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, ice box, meat safes, cane chairs, wall clocks, hat stands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Daoodbhoy Nency, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wellessley House, Co-operage opposite to the Bandstand, valuable household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, round dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, carpets, teapoys, electric hall lamp, telescope book cases, books, single bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, sewing machine, hatstands aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on views 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MOUNT PLEASANT ROAD MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY, the 30th and WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 8 a.m. (S. T.), each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge Malabar Hill, the very valuable choice and rare plants, consisting of Orchids: Cattleyas, Oncidiums, Vandas, Phalaenopsis, Angraecums, Dendrobiums, Anoechtochilus, Peristeria, etc., Palms: Pritchardia pacifica, Licuala grandis, cyrtostachys renda, Lacca, Stevensonia Grandifolia, Verschafeltia splend[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTIO[illegible]

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

[illegible]lida, etc., Anthuriums, Alocasia[illegible] bachias, Bertolonias, Dracaenas, [illegible] gonias and Ferms.

Also the following rare plants:—

Camoensia maxima, Medinilla[illegible] Cyanophyllum magnificum, Tococ[illegible] Dipladenia boliviensis, solanum [illegible] bretum grandiflorum, Ipomoea[illegible] Mussaenda erythrophylla, Musa [illegible] tolcchia gigas sturtevantei, Mic[illegible] Nepenthes, Heliconia Edwardus [illegible] canthus affinis, Conyea azurea[illegible] jacquinaeflora, clerodendron [illegible] Poinsettia rosea, Bougainvillea [illegible] burgh, rose catalina, etc., etc., [illegible] perty of W. S Millard, Esq.

Catlogues will be published a[illegible] will be on view 4 days before t[illegible]

BONA-FIDE SA[illegible]

On a day to be fixed her[illegible] BENNETT and Co. are instr[illegible] Public Auction, at the Ridge[illegible] the valuable and handsome [illegible] blackwood plain and carved, [illegible] ture, large and small blue [illegible] carpets, dining table and cha[illegible] wash-hand table almyrahs, [illegible] and double bedsteads, etc.,

The property of the Hon[illegible] Carmichael, C.S.I.

Catalogues will be publis[illegible] perty on view 4 days befor[illegible]

BE[illegible]

Bombay, 19th March, 19[illegible]

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1920, at 12 noon, (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Co., Offices.

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, cloth, umbrellas, caps, saltpetre, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

28 bags day Enid (Milk Powder) booked from Kathlal to Grant Road Inv. I. R. R. 653 of 26/7/19 consigned by Himatlal N. to self R. R. in possession of The Asian Overseas Trading Co.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 19th March 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 39 CASES BRASS EYELETS SIZE NOS. 24 AND 25.

Under instructions from the office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentors "The Popular Store Suppliers Agency" doing business at Bombay and Lahore Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sel by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd March 1920 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following cases:—

H J H and S 244, 246 and 677—39 cases, brass eyelets each containing 200, 250, 300 and 400 gross size Nos. 24 and 25.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th March, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Consignment of Real Italian Marbleware by Known Artists.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Show Rooms, next to Messrs. Automobile Co., Ld., near the Churni Road Railway Station, Queen's Road (where the consignment has been removed for sale) to close partnership account, by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "Fretali Bondeira."

A very valuable consignment of real Italian marbleware by known artists, on various subjects comprising coloured and white marble statues, figures, pedestals, flower vases, garden flower pots, season statues, garden benches, busts of well known persons, such as General Foch, Diaz, etc., large iron models, birds and animal models, etc., etc.,

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 21st MARCH, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 21st day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Club Road, Byculla opposite the Turf Club Office very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture, etc., comprising sliding dining table, chairs, handsome side-board, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware marble top tables, fancy teopoys, tapestry lined suite, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, handsome cabinets, rich table ornaments, carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, mirror and panel door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables long arm easy chairs, sofas, chairs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman; leaving the station.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th March, 1920.

THE EXCELSIOR To-day at 6-30 and 9-45

TO-DAY ONLY! TO-DAY ONLY!!

Charles Chaplin

IN

'Tillies Punctured Romance'

Two Hours of Howls, Yells, Screams, Guffams, Laughs, Chuckles and Roars.

Charlie Chaplin

PRINCIPAL FUN MAKER, aided and Abetted BY

MACEL NORMAND and MARIE DRESSER.

"A DELIGHTFUL BIT OF FILMWOKK."!

With the usual splendour and grandeur of the Million-Dollar Super-Production of

William Fox,

The Old, Old delicious tale from the Arabian Nights, handed down from generation to generation

"ALADDIN"

AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP!

concludes its successful

FIRST WEEK

(5 opening Chapters—6000 feet.)

to-night 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

Messrs K. D. and Brothers invite with confidence their thousands of patrons to this TREMENDOUS THRILLER

—this sister Film to "Cleopatra" and to "A Daughter of the Gods,"—to this most Sumptuous and Spectacular Fox Super—Picture of indiscribable beauty and lavish extravagance—to this gigantic, gorgeous, Photo-Fantasy—that a child of five, an adult of forty-five and an octogenarian of eighty-five like equally to see three times over and over again, with smiles and chuckles, with cheers and roars.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy and the Gazette.

READ CAREFULLY.

Sunday next—the 21st March—is

JAMSHEDI NAOROZE

a Public Holiday At the earnest and pressing requisitions from our numerons patr[illegible] we are screening—

ONLY FOR ONE DAY—

SUNDAY NEXT

The entire Photo-Spectacle of

"ALADDIN"

from end to end—from beginning to finish—all the ten reels—12,000 feet

MIND YOU

THIS IS TO BE ONLY FOR

ONE DAY!!

Very costly toys and saries and scarfs will be distributed as prizes Shows.

Keep a sharp look out for our advertisement notices to-morrow

Never again will you get any chance of seeing this magnificen[illegible] entirety—so take this tip and make no other engagements

ON SUNDAY,

This Film Shall not be repeated in the 3rd [illegible]

The Popular Picture Rendezvous Cinema

Offers this week the first ins[illegible]

THUNDERING VITAG[illegible]

THE Woman

Featuring HEDDA NOVA A[illegible]

See this Thriller full of A[illegible]

—and—Suspence.

Four Shows dail[illegible]

...rds "and to provide generally more effective control over the administration of such Trusts" be inserted."

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Khaparde next moved "that to clause 3, the following be added:—'and the expression' and any person having an interest' means in the case of a Temple or Mosque person who has such a pecuniary or direct interest as would entitle him to take part in the management or superintendence of the Trust and in the case of a charitable institution any person deriving or having the right to derive any benefit of the nature provided by the Institution. Mr. Khaparde said this amendment was necessary in order to make the Act acceptable not only to the genera public but also to those concerned namely, the Mahants and worshippers in Mosques."

Mr. Chanda opposed the amendment and said it would carry them back to the days previous to the old legislation.

Mr. Sastri and Mr. Banerjee also objected the former pointing out that a society like the Dharmarakshan Saba would be prevented from taking any action.

Mr. Sarma pointed out the disastrous effects the amendment would have if accepted.

Sir George G. M. Chitnavis supported the amendment, observing that it was intened only in the case of bonafide persons interested in the institutions.

Sir William Vincent agreed with Mr. Sastri in the observation that the amendment would curtail the liberty of a worshipper in bringing action.

Raja Sir Rampal Singh also opposed and the amendment was negatived

EXPLANATION OF THE WORD "INTEREST."

Mr. Chanda moved that to clause 3 the following explanation be added:—

"Explanation:—The interest required in order to entitle a person to take action under this Act need not be a pecuniary or a direct or immediate interest or such interest as would entitle the person suing to take any part in the management or superintendence of the Trust. A person interested shall for the purpose of this Act mean in the case of a Temple, Mosque, or other religious establishment, a person or a corporate body of persons having been in the habit of attending or having a right of attendance at the performance of worship or service thereat and in the case of a charitable institution educational or otherwise, any person or corporate body whose persons deriving or having a right to derive any benefit therefrom."

Mr. Khaparde supported the amendment.

Mr. Venkata Reddi opposed the amendment.

Sir William Vincent entirely sympathised with the object of Mr. Chanda, but any attempt to define the word "interest" at this stage would be most unwise and dangerous.

Mr. Chanda, replying to the debate, said the amendment must define the word "interest" otherwise the position would remain undefined.

The amendment was put to vote and negatived.

Mr. Chanda moved an amendment to Mr. Chanda and Malaviya and Sir William Vincent opposed Mr. Chandranath Banerjea and Mr. Sastri opposed to restricting the power which was but a small one in dealing with the Trust funds. Mr. Khaparde finally wanted the Bill to be passed. The motion was negatived of Mr. Chanda and the Council after discussing for an hour after lunch.

The Council after lunch, proceeded to the amendments on the Indian Paper Currency Bill which four amendments were received.

Raja Bahadur Sitanath Ray welcomed the Bill, but pointed out that Mr. Banerjea's constitution that proceeds from Religious Trusts might be used for Education would not find favour with people in Eastern Bengal.

Mr. Banerjea: I rise to a point of order. I meant a sort of education consistent with religious views.

Raja Rampal Singh congratulated the Home Member on the successful steering of a beneficent measure.

Sir William Vincent thanked the members for the appreciative attitude adopted by them and said such congratulations rarely fell to the lot of the Home Member.

The motion to pass the Bill was put to the Council and agreed to.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

Mr. Hailey then moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the enactments amending temporarily the India Paper Currency Act, 1919.

He said the main object was briefly referred to in the communique issued on February 23rd regarding the continuance of the sale of Reverse Councils. The Hon. Members knew that by a series of short Acts ending with the Paper Currency Amendment Act passed last September, the maximum limit up to which currency reserve could be invested in securities had, during the past five years gradually been raised to the figure of Rs. 120 crores. All these Acts would come to an end six months after the termination of the war.. The future composition of the Reserve and proportion of metal to securities and the nature of the securities was the subject of certain detailed recommendations by the Exchange and Currency Committee which *inter alia* recommended that a minimum of forty per cent. of paper currency reserve should be held in the form of metal. It was clear the adoption of the percentage system would introduce the much-needed elasticity in their currency arrangements as compared with the present system under which the amount of invested portion was rigidly fixed. The amount of metal in their possession was at present not sufficient to give effect to them. The Committee itself quite recognised that the composition of the paper currency reserve as laid down by them would have to be very carefully considered. He need hardly say that in due course the whole matter would have to come up before the Council. In the meanwhile, something had to be done as regards the continuance of present investing powers. Under the present law, out of 120 crores of permissible investments, 100 crores must be held in British Treasury Bills. The present Bill removed that restriction and allowed the Reserve to be held either in rupee or in sterling securities.

RUPEE SECURITIES.

The Government did not propose to go into the open market and purchase rupee securities. Rupee securities which would be held in the paper currency reserve would be merely their own securities *at hoc*. They would, therefore, have different value from the sterling securities whose utility would depend on the extent to which they could be released if thrown on the market. They all knew how much of the great financial strength of England before the war was derived from the severity with which the issue of paper money was safeguarded. As regards the present Bill, howway not to gloss over the exact effect of its way not to gloss over the exact effect of its provisions, the Council could without danger entrust the Government with the powers they asked for. They only proposed to give the Bill duration until October first, i.e., to the end of the September session. The reason was that the Secretary of State had hitherto been able to meet the sale of Reverse Councils from his own treasury balances.

CANCELLATION OF CURRENCY NOTES.

But he was now coming to the end of his cash balances and must now sell our sterling securities in the paper currency reserve. The result of this in the absence of the proposed Bill would be that they should have to cancel currency notes to a full rupee equivalent at one shilling four pence of sterling securities sold out to pay for Reserve Councils, for example, the Councils sold by them. They should have to cancel the currency notes to the extent of 150 lakhs. The business Members of the Council would agree to withdraw three crores of currency a week from the money market would, very short time, provoke very serious stringency. For, seeing that now they did not keep any large funds in reserve treasuries, these notes to come mainly from the cash of the Banks. They should, therefore such powers as would enable them the sterling securities sold by ities *ad hoc* to the extent that find it necessary having regard to monetary position. He need that the Government would use to the smallest possible extent. endeavour would be to take the market. They had not misused this the currency powers which from the Council and he Counember that in September last, in introducing the last Currment Bill gave an assurance twenty crores powers would not absolutely necessary.

TION ASSURED.

could be assured that in the now and September, if they rs at all it would be with the and in the full knowledge give an account of their he September Session. It some little time before they se powers, but it was im- matter from the purview w and subsequently when lly arose to ask the Govproceed by ordinance re. he need for which could be Government were in con- Secretary of State as to hen they could exhibit basis of two shillings clear that, whenever the anged, there would be total amount of securi- the metallic portion of the reserve would not amount to the gross circulation. It would be necessary, therefore, to create temporarily a certain amount of *ad hoc* securities in order that accounts might balance.

RECONSIDER YOUR DECISION.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy speaking on Mr Hailey's motion regarding the Paper Currency Bill opposed it on principle. This Bill, he said, was a corrollary to the policy adopted by the Government in regard to the sale of Reverse Council Bills which he objected to. Feeling in Bombay regarding the currency policy of Government was very widespread, and they had arranged to hold a meeting on the 20th with a view to condemn the Government policy. Sir Fazulbhoy then read out telegram he had received from Mr. Jehangir Petit of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau which requested the stoppage of sale of Reverse Council Bills which, in their opinion, was harmful to the financial interests of the country and strongly urging the Government to abandon the misconceived policy by dropping the Bill or submitting it for commercial opinion. In conclusion, the speaker appealed to the Government to reconsider their decision.

MR. SARMA'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Sarma opposed the Bill and said if the powers were granted for six months they were likely to be highly detrimental to the financial position of India, because they would wipe out all the balances they had in England, both under the Gold Standard Reserve and in the Paper Currency Reserve. The Currency Committee recomended that as a temporary measure the powers which the Government of India had at the present moment, of investing 120 crores in securities, might be discontinued, but they said that only 20 crores should be in the Government of India securities and the rest of the securities elsewhere. One reason why all past legislators had condemned the idea of the Government investing the reserves in their own securities was that the securities might be worth nothing if sales were to be compelled and that when there was a crisis they could not meet the currency by a forced sale of their own securities. That was why the Currency Committee recommended the Government should hold in their own securities only twenty crores. There was nothing to prevent them if the power was given to those who wished to transmit money at the present high rate of exchange. The loss to India would be that 37 million pounds in the Gold Standard Reserve and 54 millions would be really worth to them 45 according to old standard. The Gold Standard Reserve had been the first line defence all along the Paper Currency Reserve was the second line of defence. The Paper Currency Reserve should be held sacred, an the principles governing its constitution should not under any circumstances be tampered with It was impossible to believe that the Government had its heart in this business because even at the risk of losing all export trade and prejudicing their industries they ought to restrict the sale of Reverse Council Bills. the Bill was introduced, they would lose much money, a contingency which Mr. Hailey was sure to repent.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

Mr. Crum supported the Bill and said there was no doubt that the Government was going directly against the proposals of the Currency Committee, but they were faced with two alternatives, namely, either entirely stopping the sale of Reverse Council Bills or withdrawing the currency notes from the Indian market. He was not quite sure that the balance of trade was really in favour of India. That was really the crux of the whole problem. the balance of trade were in favour of India now, he could not see how the exchange would go down in the way it was going. He did think that temporarily the balance of trade was turned against India. Therefore, in order preserve the equilibrium of exchange, the sale of Reverse Councils must be continued. If they allowed the exchange to go too low an too quickly, the position would be very serious from the point of view of the poor people of this country. As regards the policy withdrawing the currency notes, he said that the balances with the Presidency Banks were fortunately increasing and not going down an it might be possible for the Goverment to withdraw the currency notes to a much larger extent than they would be able to do in the ordinary course at this time of the year. If the Government went on with the sale of two millions a week, for a short tome they would see that the market would be steady, but the entire stoppage of Reverse Bills would be bad for India and the withdrawal of currency notes at the rate of three crorerss a week would be very serious.

MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. Hailey, replying said, it was difficult to imagine that they would have the balance of trade against them. He denied the statement of Mr. Sarma that the Gold Standard Reserve locked up with securities could not be realised when they operate within the Gold Standard Reserve itself. They were under no obligation to replace it, whereas they were under obligation to replace the Paper Currency Reserve. The object of the sale of Reverse Council Bills was to empty the Secretary of State's treasure and not as was suggested in the debate.

The motion was put to the vote and declared carried.

On Mr. Patel pressing for a division 33 voted for and 19 against it.

Leave was granted and Mr. Hailey then moved that the Bill together with the statement of objects and reasons be published in the "Gazette."

Pandit Malaviya said if the Government by publishing the Bill really desired to let the public consider the question, they had better clear the air about many questions and misapprehensions still unanswered. Then the Pandit went on to discuss the question of the sale of Reverse Bills pointing out that all conditions laid down by the Currency Committee for ultimate recourse to the sale of these Bills had not been fulfilled. He proceeded to read an extract from the Currency Committee's report and after he had proceeded for about three minutes, Mr. Cook rose to a point of order and said that the Pandit was not speaking on the motion before the house.

SIR GEORGE LOWNDES' PATIENCE.

Sir George Lowndes:—I have been very patient. Not one word of what the Pandit said has any relevancy to the sole question before the House, namely, whether the Bill, leave for introduction of which has granted, should be published in the "Gazette" or not. I now ask the Hon. Member to confine himself to that and that alone.

The Pandit:—I am sorry, I have not made myself clear. I know that the motion before the House is for leave to publish the Bill in the "Gazette." I say that the report of the discussion which is taking place should be published along with the Bill in the "Gazette" so that the public would be in a position to know what exactly the position is, whether, there is justification for introducin the Bill. It is in that light that I have asked the Hon. the Finance Member so that he may supplement what, I maintain with clear fairness, has not been made clear in the discussion so far.

OUT OF ORDER!

Sir George Lowndes: I regret that must rule the Hon. Member out of order. The question is not whether the speeches should also be published but whether the Bill should be published.

Pandit Malaviya:—The speech may not be published along with the Bill, but it will be published in the papers and the public will come to know of it. If you will allow, I shall speak. I must say, I am speaking absolutely in order and for the benefit of the Government. May I now proceed

Sir George Lowndes: I can only ask the Hon. Member to address himself to the question whether the Bill should be published or not.

The Pandit:—I am making it clear that the Bill should not be published in the "Gazette" unless the Hon. the Finance Member gives an explanation to enable the public to judge of its merits. I oppose the motion as it stands for the reasons stated. May I now proceed?

Mr. Hailey:—I am afraid I must rise to a point of order. It is impossible for me to offer any explanation or any statement.

SIR GEORGE WILL NOT HEAR!

Sir George Lowndes:—Upon that I proceed. I gave the Pandit an opportunity of making a speech. I shall not hear him now.

The motion was then put to the vote, and carried.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Sir Claude Hill moved that the Bill to constitute an Indian Red Cross Society be taken into consideration. He said the measure had been before the public for some days past and instead of receiving any volley of criticism, it had been cheerfully welcomed by the country at large. The Sanitary Commissioner to the Government had welcomed the announcement in most appreciating terms and had said the present venture was all the more desirable at a time when a new industrial era was dawning and when questions like child welfare were springing up. The Commissioner went on to say that in the first step this Society would given guidance to the Indian public and thereafter this guidance would lead to coordination. Continuing, Sir Claude Hill said, the Indian Red Cross society was going to be an affiliated body and they had already received some valuable literature.. All Indian social bodies had sent him telegrams to exercise expedition in bringing Red Cross Societies into existence. Sir Claude Hill next moved seven amendments of a purely formal character and which were accepted without discussion.

After this, Sir Claude Hill moved seven formal amendments relating to drafting which were all accepted.

MOTION TO PASS BILL.

Sir Claude Hill next moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said he would like to see many branches springing up immediately after the passing of the Bill. Twenty per cent. of Amercan people were members of this society, and he hoped that in India they would meet with a gratifying and even surprising response. Red Cross societies would stand for the amelioration of the people at large, and that was precisely what India wanted. It would bring about the improvement of the condition in civil and military hospitals. The speaker, concluding, thanked the Hon. Member for the interest they had shown and Mr. Muddiman especially for his great legal help.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan supported the motion.

Mr. Crum wished to see a branch of the Red Cross Society established in Bengal at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. Sarma thanked the Mover for bringing in a Bill which would allow Indians to participate in a movement of a world-wide character.

Mr. Chanda also supported the motion.

SIR C. HILL'S REPLY.

Sir Claude Hill replying once more tendered his sincere thanks to the Council for having accorded whole-hearted support to the Bill. The bill as amended was passed.

INDIAN ELECTRICITY BILL.

The Council at this stage adjourned for an hour and a half. When the sitting was resumed at 6.30 p.m., Mr. Patel moved that the Indian Electricity Act Amendment Bill be taken into consideration. He said under the old Indian Electricity Act 3 of 1903, there was an obligation imposed on the local Government to consult every local authority as a preliminary measure on the merits of an application from any person for a license. Under the new Act 9 of 1910 this provision has been abolished and a local authority is reduced to the position of a private individual who is at liberty to raise objections against the draft application within the prescribed period. Formerly a local authority had two opportunities of stating its case to the local Government. Now, there was only one opportunity for it to raise a protest. The provisions of the old Act embodied in section 4 (1) A were therefore proposed to be enacted. Secondly, a proviso was added that when a local authority put up a rival claim for license it shall receive the first consideration in as much as it was the proper body entrusted with the interests of the residents of the local area. A joint stock company formed on business considerations ought to have a secondary claim for a license. A large authority had a right to purchase the undertaking under section 7 of the Act after a certain prescribed period. It followed, therefore, as a natural corollary that if the said authority was willing and able to finance the scheme from its ordinary revenue or by means of a loan to be raised under the Local Authorities Loans Act, there was no reason why a company of shareholders or another persons should have the business from the beginning. Mr. Patel further explained the object of the present Bill was to restore the old law as it existed in 1910. The second object of the Bill was to secure to local bodies reference in respect of grant of license wherever objections were based on rival claims. He quoted the opinions of local Governments to show the Bill had been generally well received. Some amendmnets were embodied in the light of the opinion expressed by the Bombay Government. The Governments were entirely in favour of the Bill. Three Governments gave qualified support who thought the Bill was harmless, but unnecessary.

SIR T. HOLLAND'S OPPOSITION.

Sir Thomas Holland opposing the motion said the Bill would lead to stagnation and it had been found that the English Act on which Mr. Patel based his Bill was imperfect and unworkable. Some of the local Governments objected to Bill and those who had supported had not offered any criticisms. The result of stagnation would be that nobody would benefit but the oil companies, whereas the Act of 1910 provided power both for firms and local authorities. The would be no further private enterprise if the Bill was accepted. He hoped Mr. Patel would for once agree with the Government and withdraw the motion.

Mr. Crum said that first part of the Bill was covered by the present Act. It was remarkable that the Legal Remembrancer of Bengal, the Advocate-Generals of Madras and Bombay, all the opposed Bill. A committee was now sitting in the United Kingdom to revise the British Electricity Act. The proviso of the present Bill was most objectionable. He urged Mr. Patel to withdraw the Bill and wait till a new Bill came into existence.

Mr. Khaparde disputed the statement of Sir Thomas Holland that capital would be scarce. It was too early to say that the British Act was in disrepute. It might be capitalists who found the Act was so, but the Bill, when ready, would have to go through Parliament and the real test of public opinion would be there.

Mr. Chanda supported Mr. Patel's motion.

SIR CLAUDE HILL'S NEW POSITION.

Sir Claude Hill sympathised with the objects of Mr. Patel. He had worked hard at it. The conditions had consierably changed, since he (Sir Claude) spoke in support of the Bill when it was first introduced and after consultation with the Electrical Adviser they now found that the Government could not proceed with the Bill.

Mr. Sarma approved of the object of the Bill and asked the Government to reconsider its decision.

MOTION REJECTED.

Mr. Patel regretted the Government had shifted from its original position. He was amazed at the Government attitude. The motion to take the Bill into consideration was rejected by 24 votes against and 17 for it.

SUSPENSION OF COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief introduced a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the suspension of sentences passed by Courts Martial under the Indian Army Act, 1911. The statement of objects and reasons is as follows:—

The object of this Bill is the preservation, as a permanent measure, of the power which was taken as a temporary war measure, by the Indian Army Suspension of Sentences Act 1917, to suspend the execution of sentences of imprisonment or transportation passed by a Court Martial under the Indian Army Act. The suspension of such sentences in cases worthy of the exercise of such clemency has proved so beneficial both to the offenders and to the service, that it is felt that the power taken as a temporary measure should be permanently retained. The provision in which the Bill differs from the act of 1917, apart from verbal alterations necessary in converting a war measure into a permanent Act, are:—(a) The termination of a suspended sentence on the date on which it would have terminated if served, (b) All sentences on which a person has been committed will run concurrently, (c) Committal on previous suspended sentences is obligatory on a further conviction when the further sentence is ordered into execution unless that further sentence is of less duration than three months, (d) The elimination of the power to order an offender under a suspended sentence to serve in another Corps or Department.

The Commander-in-Chief said:—The object of his Bill is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which is self-explanatory and I have no remarks to add thereto. The Bill is to enable us to retain as a permanent measure an Act, which has proved very useful during the war and enabled the military authorities to maintain a high standard of discipline, while exercising clemency in cases where such clemency is desirable. In adopting this policy we are merely following the policy adopted in the case of the British soldier. The changes proposed are of a minor character and are the result of experince in the working of the Act, during the war.

The bill was introduced and the Council adjourned at 7-45 p.m. till to-morrow.

(For Thursday's proceedings see page 9.)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PANCHAMA REPRESENTATIVE'S RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 17.

After a sitting lasting for six days the current sessions of the Madras Legislative Council closed. Among the resolutions was moved by Mr. M. C. Raja, (Panchama representative) (1) That special inspecting agency be instituted for further the progress of Panchama education and hostel in Madras for Panchama children on the line of Government Brahmin Widows' Home be established (2) that grant in aid to schools which did not admit Panchamas be stopped; (3) a committee of non-officials be appointed to formulate a scheme to improve the conditions of Panchamas and of the Cherias of Madras; and (4) that liquor and toddy shops located near the Cheries of Madras be closed or at least removed from the road-side. Of these the first and last parts were withdrawn, the second was lost on being put to the vote nd the third not pressed.

Before closing the session His Excellency said that in reply to a preliminary letter to the Government of India he had been asked to obtain the opinion of public bodies the proposed transfer of the Government House. His Excellency explained the soundness of the proposal and a resolution approving the statement issued through the Publicity Board with regard to the transfer of the Madras Government House and property to Government was assed.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

AHMEDABAD CITIZENS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, March 16.

At a public meeting of the citizens Ahmedabad convened under the auspices of the National Home Rule League of Ahmedabad. Mr. Maganbhai C. Patel, Barat-Law who presided over it explained the Reverse Councils and the high rate of exchange and its effects upon Indian trade and industry. The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the request of the mercantile community which was specially represented in the meeting as it was in the market place:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad requests the Government of India to stop selling the Reverse Councils at such a high rate of exchange at once it is very injurious to the interests of India."

At the end of the meeting the president xplained to the meeting the aim and objects of the National Home Rule League and spoke at length of the manifold services rendered by Mrs. Annie Besant, the president of the same and invited the audience to wake up and work the reforms.

Try Your Luck.

A UNIQUE AND BIG

AUCTION SALE

OF

Japanese Fancy Goods,

Fine Arts and Curio

TO BE HELD AT

Children Welfare Exhibition Ground,

NEAR MUSEUM WEST TRAM TERMINUS.

on 20th and 21st inst., at 11 a.m.

Japanese Auctioneering Department,

PRINCE OF WALES' MUSEUM.

HONORARY VISITORS TO FACTORIES.

CAPITALISTS' AND GOVT. OPPOSITION

MR. PARANJPYE WITHDRAWS RESOLUTION.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR REFORM RULES.

(By our Special Representative.)

The fifth and final day of the Council session found a considerable diminution in the oratorical efforts of the hon. members, and although the morning session began with fourteen resolutions still undisposed of, the Council managed to get through all of them by five in the evening. This was chiefly due to the anxiety of the Government Bench to reduce the process of debate to a remarkable simplicity, the method most favoured being the introduction of his resolution by the mover to be followed by the prompt rising in his place by the Member-in-Charge to state the Government position. This method effectively excludes the intervention of any third parties in the debate, and resolutions can be moved and finished in record time There had to be deviations from this summary procedure, however, when an hon. member was pertinacious enough to make repeated attempts to catch the President's eye and had to be given a chance to express his views if not on one resolution, then at least on another. Sometimes as happened in the afternoon, a member who is always known to take the trouble of speaking only when he has some constructive suggestions to offer, did think it necessary to disturb the summary procedure and was allowed to interpose a few remarks, but after the disposal of Mr Paranjpye's resolution regarding the appointment of honorary visitors to factories the debate on which ran on until nearly 1 p.m., legislative business received considerable acceleration, there being a general tendency on the part of the members themselves to curtail their remarks; they did not perhaps think it worth while. Mr Upasani being of course an exception. to address an assembly which, remained constantly depleted. Nor was the subject-matter of the resolutions this day such as to cause general interest. the only signs of such interest being discernible when in the afternoon the Hon. Rao Bahadur Garud was responsible for a humorous interlude by his remarks on the efficacy of water-cure.

Honorary Visitors to Factories.

The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye was very anxious to give expression to the public feeling that there was undoubtedly a good deal of evasion of the safeguards under the Factory Act in the employment of women and children. He pleaded that the appointment of honorary visitors, who could give surprise visits to factories, would be the very means to detect such evasions, but he was opposed by Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, who thought such visitors might be business rivals, by Mr. Parekh who appeared to imagine the proposal to be that some voluntary workers were to be empowered to visit industrial concerns, and by Mr. Sethna who characterised the whole thing as unnecessary interference Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah pointed out that inquiries had been made by Government whether the proposal was feasible, but it was found that it was neither advisable nor practicable to embark upon.

Local Board Grievances.

After Shaikh Gulam Hussain Hidayatullah's resolution, requesting Government to make provision for the lodging of non-official members of the Council, had been disposed of by Sir George Carmichael, who remarked that this was a matter which could be better referred to the Non-Official Members' Association, and that Government would not consider it advisable to encroach upon private hotel enterprise, the moving of resolutions came to be restricted to three gentlemen, Messrs. Harilal Desai, Upasani and Garud. Mr. Desai had four of them relating to the grievances of Local Boards. One asked Government to change their official year; Government agreed to consider the desirability of such a change. The other three, he moved one after another as his turn came, hardly any discussion taking place on any of them. His second resolution required to give Local Boards authority to levy a tax on vehicles, including motors. The Hon. Shaikh Gulam Hussain interposed with the remark that vehicles should not include bullock carts; but the whole subject would be for the Minister to decide, said Sir Ibrahim; all these things had been included in the draft Bill which had been prepared by the Government. His last resolution referred to the powers of municipalities relative to licenses. He was again assured that this too had been included in the draft Bill. The hon. member insisted that it was impossible for him to withdraw his resolution and he pressed for a division, having the satisfaction of finding only himself voting for it!

The Government had already appointed a committee to advise the Reforms Commissioner, and Mr. Kamat's inquiry how far the Government were prepared to give publicity to the Rules, they would draft, did not elicit any satisfactory reply.

Mr. Upasani and Mr. Garud had a good deal of work to get through between the two. The Hon. Mr. Curtis was astonished at the industry and the ingenuity displayed by these Khandesh members. Mr. Upasani began by asking that provision be made for opening dispensaries at Taluka and Peta headquarter stations, and began dipping into statistics. Mr. Curtis roundly informed him that such provision had been made. Mr. Upasani referred to the information given to certain of his questions, which had prompted his resolution. "The information is correct", replied Mr. Curtis, "but it requires reading with intelligence." Mr. Upasani is not to be put off so easily, and he excited from Sir George Carmichael, who was presiding during the temporary absence of the Governor, the assurance that adequate provision would be made. Then he withdrew the resolution.

Water Cure.

It was at this stage that it came to be the Hon. Mr. Garud's turn to recommend that Government should issue and circulate bulletins, recommending simple treatments for the cure of diseases for the benefit of the village populations. And he began by describing one of these cures. It was the water-cure, about which he had moved a resolution previously. Take a douche of water, said the hon. member, that is the first thing, the Council was amused, then take a sponge, the Council shook with laughter. His Excellency having resumed the chair at this juncture, "Your Excellency", said Mr. Garud, " I was informing the Council about a simple cure, the water-cure." He was asked not to go into the details of the process, but it must be mentioned that Mr. Garud's speech considerably relieved our legislation from the dull routine, in which they had lapsed. The resolution was withdrawn, the Surgeon-General having given an idea of the measures Government had already adopted to combat disease by educative propaganda.

Mr. Upasani withdrew his resolution asking for an adequate provision for a sufficient number of Marathi schools in Kanara, on being assured that every facility would be provided for Marathi speaking children in Kanara. The difficulty was that there were no Marathi teachers in the Secondary schools, and the Marathi speaking children had preferably to learn Kanarese, to avoid future trouble. Mr. Upasani also withdrew his proposal that headmasters of Taluka schools should be relieved of their administrative work, on being told they preferred the work when it carried an allowance; Mr. Garud had then a resolution accepted in a slightly amended form. It wanted a committee to consider proposals for revision of the pay of the subordinate services. He withdrew after the needed assurance his proposal about non-official presidents in the District Local Boards, and Mr .Upasani took up the case of the prisoners in the Akola Riot Case. He was assured that Government had heard, but their case could not be included amongst those affected by the Royal Proclamation. His last resolution related to the teaching of English in the upper Vernacular schools. He wanted local bodies to be allowed to introduce such teaching. Sir Ibrahim pointed out that this was a discretionary duty for local bodies, and when they had not enough resources to fulfil their obligatory duties. they should not be given this additional burden. Mr. Upasani pressed for a division and lost his resolution. This brough the heavy agenda to a close, and the Council was adjourned *sine die* after a short speech by the Governor, which indicated how difficult it had been to secure a suitable building for the holding of the future enlarged Council. The Government had been therefore obliged to choose a site on the Oval for temporary building.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council, resum its sittings at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay on Thursday. Debate was continued on the resolution which Mr. R P. Paranjpye had moved:—"That Government be pleased to consider the advisability and practicability of appointing honorary visitors to factories in the various industrial centres in the Presidenc to assist the regular factory inspectors their work of seeing that the regulation are being regularly followed in all factories."

Mr. Purshottamdas opposed the resolutio and tried to reply to the points raised by Mr. Paranjpye in a former resolution

Mr. Kamat raised a point of order and asked how and what this particular resolution had to do with the discussion that had taken place on another resolution.

The president, however, thought he was order.

Continuing, said Mr. Purshottamdas, he wanted to know whether the inspection as carried on now was ineffective or inefficient, and if it was so the best thing, was to appoint more inspectors. The speaker was not a believer in honorary services. His own firm owned some twenty factories in the mofussil and such visits would be most unwelcome to them.

Sir D. M. Petit also opposed the resolution with all the emphasis he could command and there could not be a more dangerous resolution than the one which had been brought forward by Mr. Paranjpye. The political agitators had brought about excitement among the labourers and were responsible to a considerable exten for the strikes and such inspection was liable to interfere with the working of the factories and was bound to bring on the labourers an unwholesome influence. People wanted to be in the good graces of the labourers on account of the franchise, and there was nothing they would not do to incur their pleasure.

Mr. G. K. Parekh said, although not capitalist, he opposed the motion. The visitors would interfere with the working of the factories unnecessarily and it woul be difficult to find out whether the visitor came there to create mischief or to inspect the factories.

Mr. Harilal Desai did not see why the Council should not approach the question from a favourable standpoint. If the mover of the resolution altered the resolution asking the Government to consider the advisability, etc., it might be more acceptable.

REASON FOR SUSPICION AND FEAR.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said he did not know why the capitalists should look with suspicion on the visitors. The factory owners either wanted the factory rules to be observed or not; if they wanted to observe them then where was the reason for the suspicion and fear? The same practice was followed by Government in the case of jails. He was surprised that men who belonged to the capitalist class should show such suspicion of the co-operation on the part of the public. He was surprised to hear Sir D. M. Petit say that the strikes were due to political agitators.

Mr. P. C. Sethna opposed as he did not like interference of outsiders in the management of factories.

Mr. G. K. Sathe said the Government when making these honorary appointments could not over-ride the provisions of the law and they would not appoint men who would go into the scouts of the factories. He did not think that the honorary visitors would go into technical matters. Mr. Paranjpye's demand was very modest, as he only wanted the Government to consider the advisability, etc. He supported the resolution.

Mr. Brooke was not in favour of visitors as they created trouble for the managers and owners. The honorary visitors, though they might be estimable gentlemen, were found to interefere with the working of the factories and were likely to ask all sorts of inconvenient questions.

Mr. Rupchand Bilaram opposed.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji also opposed and said the resolution would open the door to some busy bodies to go and inspect the factories. Nothing but mischief would come out of the resolution.

"NEITHER ADVISABLE NOR PRACTICABLE."

Sir Ibrahim said the Government had consulted their officers and they were of the opinion that it was neither advisable nor practicable to give effect to the suggestions. The Government had considered all the points and they did not think it advisable to appoint honorary visitors to the factories. About sanitary measures the Government officers were quite competent to deal with this question. Legislation had now been undertaken to protect child labour from sweating. The inspectors required considerable technical knowledge and in no country were amateur visitors employed. He asked the mover whether he wanted the practice to be started in India. The conclusion the Government had come to was a sound one and they would oppose the resolution.

Mr. Paranjpye was surprised at some of the arguments of the opposers. They would no like the interference of even inspectors. was not a question of nuisance to the owners but whether the proper factory conditions wer observed in the interests of the workers or not Philanthropic agency of such a kind was boun to cause some interference. People believed that there was a good deal of evasion of factory laws, and these honorary workers woul come in very useful. About the argumen that there were few factory prosecutions, an those too for not fencing the machinery, th speaker thought it was in favour of what he had said. This fencing of machinery was permanent defect and could be easily detected but not so other infringements of law. There were people of unexceptional character both in Bombay and Ahmedabad who could be appointed to do this sort of work. They usually heard complaints that the factory laws were infringed with impurity. As for the remark that no country had such a legislation, that was no argument for not having it in this country. If his capitalist friends were unable to accept such a small suggestion on his part, the public would draw their own conclusions. He would withdraw the proposition in view of the opposition.

The resolution was withdrawn.

LODGING FOR MEMBERS OF COUNCIL

Shaik Gulam Hussein moved:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to make due provision for the lodging of the non-official members of the Legislative Council, during the sitting of the Council, either by the reservation of accommodation in the hotels or by the construction of residential quarters."

He said they had to rely on private hospitality both in Poona and Bombay whenever they attended a Council meeting. That was not a desirable thing and something ought to be done in the matter.

Sir G. Carmichael said Government had considered the matter, but they were unable to do anything in the matter. If they ran a hotel they would be charged with interference with private enterprise. The new Council should themselves consider whether they wanted to build a hotel, etc. If the Association of non-official members still existed they might employ that agency to secure the necessary accommodation. Government were prepared to write to the hotel asking them to give the members some sort of priority, but they could do nothing further than that.

The resolution was withdrawn.

OFFICIAL YEAR FOR LOCAL BOARDS

Mr. Harilal Desai then moved:—

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the revenue year (from August to July) should be adopted as the official year for local boards instead of the financial year (from April to March) as at present."

Sir Ibrahim said if instead of making it a definite proposal, he would alter the resolution into a recommendation Government would accept it.

On this being done the resolution was accepted.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR REFORM RULES.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved that:—

"This Council recommends that an Advisory Committee of the Non-official Members of this Council be formed to advise Government on the rules framed under the Government of India Act, 1919, and on other cognate matters arising out of the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee, with special reference to the Bombay Presidency, the Committee, to remain standing until the rules are finally approved by Parliament."

A Committee he said had since then been appointed, but he wanted the widest publicity given to the rules. and political bodies and persons should be given an opportunity of considering these rules and formulating their opinions. Mr. Montagu had given all the deputations, an assurance that the rules would be given the widest publicity. He thought various matters, would have to be considered by the Committee, other than those mentioned by Government. If the Government of India wished the rules to be thrown upon for public discussion then it was well and good. If they did not wish to do so, then there was a feeling in the country that that should be done, and this Government would have to approach the Government of India with that view.

Mr. Harchandrai supporting said. when the Minto reforms were published they were hailed with joy, but when the rules were published there was a great disappointment. He wanted that such a feeling should not prevail now.

Mr. Harilal said the Committee should consider not only the rules, but everything connected with the new reforms.

Sir George Carmichael said Mr. Seddon had instructions to place the rules on the editor's table, and a copy would be supplied to the members. It was not the intention of the Government to restrict the scope of the Advisory Committee in any way. They would be consulted freely. But work had to be done very quickly and only a very short time was allowed, and the points were very intricate, so that it was necessary that the Advisory Committee should expedite matters.

Mr. B. S. Kamat said many points still remained undecided besides the franchise, and these would have to be considered. He withdrew the resolution in view of the appointment of a Committee.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

REVISION OF PAY OF SUBORDINATE SERVICES.

On re-assembbling after lunch, Rao Bahadur Garud moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that a Committee be appointed to consider the proposals submitted by heads of offices and to make recommendations about the revision of pay of the subordinate services."

Rao Bahadur Garud said he understood Government had called for reports from heads of departments about the revision of pay of the subordinate services. He suggested that a Committee should be appointed to consider those reports and make definite recommendations to Government before the latter arrived at a decision in the matter.

Sir George Carmichael said it would be difficult for Government to accept the resolution if it was meant that this Committee should be a sort of arbitrators between Government and the subordinate services in the matter. Government were anxious to meet the needs of the case which were recognised to be urgent. The Government of India had obtained from the Secretary of State certain freedom in disposing of cases of this kind so that proposals might be passed quickly. Government had under consideration the methods of dealing with the case on broad lines, and it would be useful if, on deciding on the principles to be followed and the methods to be applied to give the relief, they had the advice of a Committee, and he thought the appropriate Committee for that purpose would be the Finance Committee of this Council. Government were ready to put the whole case before this Committee. He suggested that the words "submitted by heads of officers" should be omitted, because proposals in some cases had not come from heads of offices, and Government wanted to tackle the question soon. .Government would be ready to place before the Finance Committee the reports which they received from heads of offices. Government would accept the resolution if it were worded as he had suggested.

Rao Bahadur Garud accepted the modification.

The resolution thus modified was carried.

LOCAL BOARDS AND TAX ON VEHICLES.

Rao Saheb H. D. Desai moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that his Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to take early steps to get the Local Boards Act amended so that the local boards may be authorized to levy a tax on vehicles, including motor cars."

Rao Saheb Desai said roads were cut up by motor cars and municipalities got nothing from owners of these vehicles towards the cost of repairing the roads.

Shaikh G. H. Hidayatullah was in favour of taxing motor cars, but suggested that bullock carts should be exempted.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said H. E. the Governor informed the Council in Poona of Government's decision that legislation in regard to Local Boards would be undertaken by ministers. and members acquiesced in the view that the matter should be taken up by ministers. Ministers would decide the policy on which this legislation would be based. It was therefore no use dealing with the matter at present, before Ministers put before the reformed Council a comprehensive scheme dealing with the whole question of Local Boards.

Rao Saheb Desai withdrew the resolution.

MARATHI SCHOOLS IN KANARA.

Mr. Upasani moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that adequate provision be made for opening a sufficient number of Marathi schools for the Marathi speaking children in the Kanara district having regard to the proportion of the Marathi speaking population of that district."

Mr. Upasani said the proportion of Marathi speaking population in the Kanara district was 38 per cent. of the total, and the number of schools teaching Marathi in that district was very inadequate.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the point had been very carefully considered by Government. In framing the rules for the purpose of the Compulsory Primary Education Act, Government had specifically made provision to meet the state of things complained of. Government recognised the desirability of providing vernacular schools for other than local vernaculars, so that minorities might not be deprived of receiving primary education in their own vernaculars.

Mr. Upasani withdrew the resolution.

MEDICAL PAMPHLETS FOR VILLAGES.

Rao Bahadur Garud moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the medical department of the Government of Bombay be directed to issue and widely circulate bulletins recommending simple treatments for the cure of diseases for the benefit of the village populations."

Rao Bahadur Garud said that during the last influenza epidemic the Government of India recommended some simple preventive measures, but they did not do good to the rural population as they never reached them. A great deal could be done to relieve suffering by recommending and circulating simple treatment of cases. For fever he knew a simple remedy. He mentioned it not because he wished to make a gift of it to the Council, but to say how simple remedies were sometimes so effective. This remedy consisted of firstly copious and frequent draughts of water. (Laughter.)

Sir George Carmichael, who was occupying the presidential chair in the absence of his Excellency, called the speaker to order amid renewed laughter, saying the hon. member should confine himself to the general principle and not go into details of medical treatment. (Laughter.)

Mr. Garud said he was only narrating three very simple remedies to combat fever. His second remedy was to sponge the patient and the third to put a wet bandage round the head. (Continued laughter.) It was quite a scientific method of combating fever (prolonged laughter), and if remedies such as this were circulated with the sanction of the medical department of Government, they would do a great deal of good

At this stage, his Excellency Sir George Lloyd entered the Council Hall and took the presidential chair, and Mr. Garud informed his Excellency amid renewed laughter that he was just mentioning a simple treatment of cases of fever, which would effectually reduce the temperature. (Laughter.)

Col. J. B. Smith said they all desired that treatment by modern methods should be extended to rural areas and any scheme which gave reasonable hope of success, should be adopted. Unfortunately, however, the mover, when he brought forward his resolution, was probably not aware of the fact that the first essential of any treatment was correct diagnosis which preceded a correct prescription. That correct diagnosis could not be easily obtained in rural areas.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said those members who happened to be present then, could never forget the occasion a few years ago when Mr. Garud narrated to them the benefits of the treatment known as "water cure." He however thought Mr. Garud should first make such experiments himself before he asked Government to embark upon them. (Laughter.)

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Garud then announced. amid renewed laughter, that he would withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn.

AKOLA RIOT CASE PRISONERS.

Mr. S. B. Upasani moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that he may be graciously pleased to consider the cases of the prisoners sentenced in the Akola Riot Case for remission of their sentences in view of the Royal Proclamation recommending amnesty in the case of persons sentenced under the Indian Defence Act."

Mr. Upasani said the fact, that these men were labouring under a sense of grievances on account of certain acts of the "mamlatdar" should be taken into consideration.

Sir George Carmichael said these persons had not been convicted of rioting only, but there were more serious charges against them, and they were of murder and mischief by fire. Mr. Upasani had said that count should be taken of the fact that these people were labouring under a sense of

(Continued on page 10.)

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Opening ceremony of the Kohinoor Mills Workmen's Institute by H. E. the Governor, Dadar, 5-15 p.m.
Mails for Straits Settlements, China and Japan per extra s.s. Tara via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regetta.
Imperial Citizenship Association meeting at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at 359, Hornby Road.

SATURDAY, March 20.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Excelsior Theatre, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India, Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regetta.
Steamer Patricia due to arrive.
Bandman Comedy Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30.
Lecture by Dr. Girdwood, "With the Empire's Fighters", Empire Theatre, 8-30.
Horse Show at the Willingdon Sports Club.

SUNDAY, March 21

Variety Entertainment by Grant Medical College Students in aid of children's Welfare Fund and G. M. College Hindu Poor Boys' Fund, St. Xavier's College Hall, 5-30 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

127 deaths occurred in Bombay on Wednesday, as against 189 on the corresponding day of last year and 147 on that of 1918.

MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE.

We understand that an allotment of 100 cards of the Madras Stock Exchange is made by the directors on the 11th instant. The Exchange has rented a basement and two rooms on the first floor, of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., No. 9, Popham's Broadway. Electric Installation of the premises is being done on a grand scale by Messrs. Crompton & Co. (India), Ltd. The Board has, we understand, resolved to request their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingden to perform the opening ceremony. It is expected the opening ceremony will be done either by the end of this month or early beginning of the next month.

AGRICULTERE OUTLOOK.

Standing rabi crops were generally in good condition except in parts of the Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah districts where they were slightly damaged by frost. Harvesting of rabi crops continues. Picking of cotton in progress in parts of Gujarat, the West Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar districts, in the Cutch State and in the Kathiawar and Rewa Kantha Agencies. Lands are being prepared for next season. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and in good condition. Prices of foodgrains slightly fell in eight districts and were generally steady, elsewhere. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:

Sind	45 to 71
Gujarat	20 to 69
Konkan	47 to 65
Deccan	38 to 70
Karnatak	44 to 71

H. H. GAIKWAR'S 57TH BIRTHDAY.

The members of the local depressed classes met last night under the auspices of the Sayaji Mandal to celebrate the 57th birthday anniversary of His Highness Sir Sayaji Rao Gaikwar of Baroda. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas presided

Mr. Jamnadas in his introductory speech referred to the good work done by His Highness in his State and at length described the efforts in which the Gaikwar was trying to uplift the depressed classes.

A resolution expressing appreciation for the noble work done by the Gaikwar for the uplift of the Depressed classes was passed unanimously, nearly six speaker having spoken on it at length.

The President in his concluding speech asked those present to forget the terms "Depressed class people and high class people." It was, he thought, the selfish motive of the high class people that has created the Depressed class. He had full sympathy with the members of the Depressed classes and he wanted to assure them that he will leave no stone unturned till they received justice. He asked them to speak the truth, act the truth and then they were sure to achieve what they wanted.

A vote of thanks to the President, terminated the proceedings.

NON-BRAHMINS REPRESENTATIONS.

LORD MESTON'S AWARD.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 18.

The award of Lord Meston in the matter of reservation of seats for non-Brahmans is published in the Madras Presidency. It is as follows:—

For non-Brahmanas there should be reserved two seats in the City of Madras, a single seat for the towns of Tinnevelly and Palancottah, a single seat for Nilgiris and one seat in each of the plural constituencies for the districts of Anantpur, North Arcot, South Arcot, Bellary, Chingleput, Chittoor, Coimbatore, Cuddapah, Ganjam, Godavari, Guntur, South Canara, Krishna (First Division), Kistna (Second Division), Kurnool, Madura, Malabar, Nellore, Ramnad, Salem, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam, thus making 28 seats in all out of the total of 65 seats thrown open for election.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India, for £2,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 18th March 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received Bombay, £74,032,000; Elsewhere £79,527,000; Total £153,559,000.

Total amount accepted, Bombay, £964,000; Elsewhere £1,036,000; Total £2,000,000.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 18

The western disturbance has moved into Punjab and is well marked. It has caused local snow in Kashmir and rain in North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan with a few falls in North Punjab. The chief amounts are:—Sonamarg three quarters of an inch, Peshawar one and a half, and Quetta, Chaman, Kalab a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension in Kashmir and Punjab and decrease in Baluchistan.

The Unequalled Reliability of the
COMMER
IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE
LORRY
Can always be kept in good running order and costly periods of inaction be avoided.
Early delivery of 3 and 5 Ton Chassis
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD:
B. M. C. BUILDINGS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "Chalo" Telephone: 457

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts Indian & Parison make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY
and 12, Mission Row CALCUTTA.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATES GLASS.
with the
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

[ESTABLISHED 1888]
THE BOMBAY TILE MART.
Gulamali Gulamnusein & Co.
21 Bank St. Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "Imami."
Telephone 2934, 2507.
FLOORING, DADO & STABLE TILES, METALLIC CEILINGS, MARBLES, CEMENTS
Just received
ARTISTIC SMALL STATUES.

H. I. DIXON & CO.
LIMITED
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS, MAZAGAON ROAD, BOMBAY, ESTABLISHED 1886.
IN GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
14-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Work Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 788.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR
SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS DYEING FACTORIES, TANNERIES, LEATHER WORKS.
Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.
We are importers & stockists of:—
Chemicals of all kinds
Colours and Dyestuffs,
Sizing Stores,
Tanning Materials,
Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
Bobbins and Shuttles,
Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.
N. BHUTA & CO.
1, HAMMAM STREET,
Telephone No. 2687. Tels. Add, "Bhutaco, BOMBAY."

ELECTRIC MOTORS.
WAGNER A.C. ROTH D.C.
NOW AVAILABLE.
½ H.-P., to 50 H.-P., Rectifiers, etc.
P. V. S. IENGAR,
Sole Local Agent,
Phone 3662. 204, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC MEETING.

TO PROTEST
against the
CURRENCY
and
EXCHANGE POLICY
of the
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
EXCELSIOR THEATRE,
SATURDAY. THE 20TH MARCH
at 5-30 p. m.

President—
MR. JEHANGIR BOMANJI PETIT
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, March 19, 1920.

A DANGER TO PUBLIC SAFETY!

Twice during the present session of the Imperial Council have official spokesmen dwelt at length on the Royal Amnesty. On the first occasion Mr. Macpherson discussed it as a measure with which the policy of Government, according well, made one music as before, but vaster. He was at pains to show that it was not an imposition. He praised the liberality with which clemency had been applied all round acccording to official lights, and promised that further extension would be made when the Government were satisfied that the individuals concerned could be given freedom without danger to public safety. On the second occasion, Sir William Vincent spoke on the Royal clemency, but it was a cheerless pronouncement meant to warn Indians against the abuse of their freedom. He imported into his words a tone of doubt and regret touching some of the instances of clemency, and darkly hinted at the future. The future is, generally, dark and uncertain, but to distrust the opportunities of the present, through nervousness of the future, is to adopt a barren course. We do not want to discount the good that Government have been instrumental in doing in the matter of relieving public tension. The load of unnatural restrictions and artificial punishments had become intolerable to Government themselves, after the Punjab affair; but the public did not regard the Royal Amnesty merely as a means of shaking off the load and recovering the normal state of existence. People thought that, besides getting out of the tangle of appalling punishments, Government would entirely reverse their policy, prepared to try all methods of conciliation or, at least, to give them a chance.

The tradition of caprice and jerky concessions was, however, unfortunately allowed to prevail, and take away from the gift the virtues of faith and fairness. As if deeply sceptical of the wisdom of applying the power of clemency, they have hesitated and shied about and produced a record marked by traces of relentlessness. Prejudice and personal detestation are hard to disappear in the case of those who are accustomed to have their own way, but it is to be regretted that officials are inclined to view the question of clemency in a wrongly discriminative spirit. That they have placed some cases beyond the pale of considerate treatment, is apparent. Mr. Horniman was never a favourite of the bureaucracy: in truth, the very fact of his being an Englishman used to make his criticisms on public matters peculiarly galling to officials. But the treatment accorded to him is outside of the bounds of decency, and the obdurate manner in which he is sought even now to be placed at arm's length, is hardly worthy of Government, who ought to be above petty-minded apprehensions. Sir William Vincent has in his inimitable way declared that Mr. Horniman's return is not compatible with public safety and therefore his exclusion from India should, for the present, stand. Public safety is a loose and unexplained phrase which may be utilised to excuse any arbitrary course. Does not the Royal Proclamation limit the amnesty to cases that may be considered consistently with the public safety? And the qualification is used to keep out a man whose existence was never a menace to the safety, public or private, of anybody in the country. Do the Government think that they add to their credit by professing such nervousness for the sake of what, after all, might be a subconscious feeling for the protection of individual prestige? Do they not exaggerate, or rather allege, the existence of a peril which, with their powers it would be chimerical for them to state as uncontrollable? Government, by refusing the freedom of an efficient publicist, discount their own functional authority, and declare themselves as unworthily nervous of the career of a man whose work, as an honourable Government, they ought to deal with in the open, without the discreditable method of decreeing banishment.

Mr. Horniman was a publicist and critic; to make him out to be a subverter of public safety and to declare that the only way to choose is the elimination of the critic and his criticisms is to proclaim a bankruptcy of political method. Sir William Vincent said that the Bombay Government thought in a particular manner and the Viceroy agreed in the opinion—with the facility of the concurring judge. We ask the Bombay Government to review their responsibility. Is it worthy of them to disparage their dignity by declaring a man to be a terror to them and quietly getting him out of the way without the formalities of a fair hearing? The unreality of the specific charges against Mr. Horniman has been exposed. Now the position is that he personally is scarificed and refused his freedom, for unstated reasons. Nothing prevents his return except the giving of a passport. The passport is a certificate of identification introduced for a war-emergency; but with nothing really legal against him to obstruct his way, some pettifogging genius hit upon the refusal of passports. It is an abuse of the true purpose of a passport to make a barbed wire of it for political reasons. Necessity is the mother of invention. Banishment is a rather primitive method of dealing with political adversaries; to make the formalities of a passage subservient to political preconceptions, is the height of unbecoming severity, from which we, respectfully, ask the Government to descend for the honour of the King's wishes and the necessity of interpreting them with generosity.

APPEARANCE AND REALITY

Indian opinion has demanded the free importation of gold into this country. Such an importation has been possible since America removed the restriction on the export of gold and since the Bank of England permitted South African producers to sell to anybody at the best rates they could get. Why are these restrictions still maintained? Why is the acquisition rate for gold kept at the artificial rate of Rs. 10 instead of being allowed to rise to the market value of Rs. 14 to 15? Why is no attempt made to reach this level by various stages, and to put down the acquisition rate at Rs. 12 per sovereign for the moment, as a first stage? If the balance of trade has been in favour of India to an enormous extent, why is it that facilities for the purchase of sterling debt have not been given, as has been suggested by various Indian witnesses and by Sir Stanley Reed in his able memorandum before the Currency Committee? Our inference from the reluctance of the Government to make the importation of gold free in this country is that those who decide on these matters are anxious to preserve in the United Kingdom the stock of gold which they have got and to prevent it from flowing out to this country. In other words, in order to safeguard the financial interests of London, the demands of Indian opinion and sentiment and the clear dictates of Indian interests have been surrendered. The Finance Member showed grave concern for maintaining convertibility, and in his Budget speech he displayed anxiety for the preservation of our silver currency. The currency of the United Kingdom, it is well known, is liable to be melted when the sterling price of silver goes beyond 66d. It is notorious that the English silver currency has not disappeared from circulation in spite of the fact that the price of silver went beyond 88d. Why should the Government of India alone in the world be so anxious as to preserve an exchange parity with the silver market from day to day instead of relying on their ability to check any serious movement for melting when the occasion arises? We do not think it would pay anybody to melt Indian silver for sale in the world market, because, apart from the risk of legal proceedings and the loss on the import duty, of which there is no rebate on export, and the loss on abrasion, the cost of carriage to London as a central market, the freight, insurance, interest, and other incidental expenses would be almost prohibitive except in the case of very wide fluctuations and as affecting only the forward market of silver. It appears to us that the danger has been somewhat exaggerated. We think the contingency is rather remote but if the contingency did arise, it would certainly steady the silver market of the world once and for all in view of the enormous holding of silver by this country.

The convertibility of currency notes, on which Government rightly laid stress, would be secured as much by increasing the rupee backing as by curtailing the outstanding notes in the hands of the public. So rapid has been the expansion of note issues in the last three years that we are not sure that a certain amount of contraction would not be very healthy. Nor would the public oppose the Government if they took power to give either gold or silver in exchange for currency notes and if they removed the restriction on the import of gold, because if Indian silver is sent out it would form an additional item of export and for this export the world would have to pay in solid gold. It would no doubt raise several side issues, but we can contemplate the phenomenon of a certain amount of silver being replaced by a certain amuont of gold as, on the whole, less harmful than the present extraordinary and wasteful farrago. Nor are we convinced by the rigid plea that the Government should always be able to purchase silver for adding to the currency. In currency matters, there is a good deal in popular preference, but if large additions to the silver currency are not possible or involve a large and unnecessary burden on the taxpayer, the Indian public can easily adapt themselves to the use of the gold coin; and we have every hope that in times to come, when they can feel genuine confidence in the Government—which unfortunately they do not at present—they would get reconciled to larger issues of notes, apart from the use of cheques which is evidently on the increase. It is easy for a currency expert to tell the layman to do a particular thing or to count himself lost, and we are sorry that the Finance Minister has adopted this naive device by raising a cry about the convertibility of the note. Everybody wants convertibility, but, in common fairness, we ask whether there is no shorter and safer route to that end than the one adopted by the Government of India. The weakness of Mr. Hailey's defence of the exchange policy of the Government is still more obvious. when he talks about the stability of exchange. In order to secure stability. Government adopted the majority report of the Currency Committee. In order to adopt that report, the Government upset the normal course of exchange—normal with reference to the past few months—and brought about the most extraordinary fluctuation and unstability ever recorded in the history of Indian exchange. Official apologists might refer us to the cross-rate and various other extraneous factors, but even if the Government's apple cart were upset by other causes, we are not satisfied that immediate action on the Currency Committee's Report was necessary and unavoidable. And what is the guarantee with regard to the future in the matter of stability? What have we to do with the American cross-rate which may be affected one day by a railway strike in America, another day by a political upheaval and the third day by a strike of the dockers in New York or by a bear squeeze in Wall Street? In the ramifications of world's finance such reactions as are unavoidable may be there, but why India, with the largest credit balance she had ever known before, with the largest metallic backing to her currency, with produce to sell, which according to Mr. Hailey the world must buy,—why should this country, through economic mismanagement, be in a position of pure subordination and be tossing about like a ship without a rudder?

We see no guarantee in the present course which the Government have now adopted of even temporary stability at any particular rate. If the Government cannot secure stability at any cost, why should they not yield to the Indian demand and retrace their steps in the direction of the old rates? Let them make the import of gold into this country free or let them raise the acquisition rate for gold first from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 and then from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15; and then if they stopped fiddling with Reverse Bills, such honest exchange as we suggest would soon be secured with the minimum of loss and the minimum of evil to the largest mass of the people of this country. In this connection, we must point out the extraneous factor which Mr. Hailey in his apology has brought in. The question of rise in prices has troubled everybody in this country, but the rise of price could have been mitigated if the Government had not gone on over-issuing paper currency notes, and if they had not given control-operators their blind confidence. Even now if the Government took courage in both hands and curtailed their paper currency notes, there would be some visible effect on prices. Apart from this, raising the exchange is, it may be argued, a very dangerous remedy for checking prices; it is certainly an unstable device with the elements of unreality in the long run. Even Mr. Hailey has admitted that the check to the prices is only for the time being. The Committee have been obsessed by a fear of riots, shop-looting and various other manifestations of discontent; and reading between the lines, Mr. Hailey seems to be thinking much about the labour strikes and subsequent demonstrations. There are two ways of dealing with this situation. Apart altogether from the raising of the exchange, there are certain articles of foodstuff the export of which might be prohibited. While the poor in Bombay city and elsewhere have to pay extraordinary prices for rice and various other things, the Government have admitted that a considerable quantity of foodstuff has been exported to various colonies. The articles of daily use to the poor in this country and the articles on which the largest amount of wage-earners' income is spent are such as could be secured in great abundance and at a fair price inside the country if only the Government had a free hand and if they used their discretion to retain in this country the stuff produced. It is easy to preach the irrelevant to the wage-earning population in this country and the salaried class to secure from them an acceptance of the Government's wasteful and disastrous policy by playing upon their class interests, but from a Finance Member of the Government of India, the public is entitled to have something more than a resort to such fallacies. The whole situation seems to us to be charged, with fateful possibilities and calls for real statesmanship.

Notes of the Day.

Second Khilafat Day.

It was on September 17 last that Moslems all over the country observed the first Khilafat Day as a day of prayer for the preservation of the integrity of the Khilafat—a question which is bound up with the settlement of the Turkish problem in accordance with the principles of righteousness and self-determination, for the vindication of which the war was waged. Their fellow-countrymen, with goodwill and sympathy, joined with them in the characteristically Eastern devotional demonstration. Since then the anxieties of Moslems have deepened, but with the deepening of the sorrow has come greater faith in the ultimate triumph of their cause, however, temporarily it may be thwarted or threatened and, what for the future of India and of the East generally is a priceless gift, ever-growing sympathy of their fellow-countrymen. The portents become ominous day by day. The speeches of Lord Curzon and Lord Selborne, which Reuter cables this morning, are, for instance, most disheartening. The panicky policy of the "strong man" of Burma is calculated to cause general resentment. But we have no doubt in the observance of the second Khilafat Day Moslems will be worthy of the faith that is in them—and they can only be worthy of it if they see that its essentially peaceful and voluntary character is fully maintained.

Not a Political Dodge.

We reproduce the following from the "Looker-On" of Calcutta:—

Never before have the masses of India's Moslems been so touched in my experience of Indian affairs, and the very intemperateness of the language used by some agitators seems to me to indicate the confidence which the leaders feel in the sympathy, support and strength of their following. If the counsels of their Graces of Canterbury and York prevail at Home, never in the Empire's history (not even when Irish Prelates were alleged to have encouraged Sinn Fein) will Churchmen by officious meddling in a purely secular question have done more harm. As I said last week, the world of to-day has no sort of use for pinchbeck Crusaders, and any anti-Turk feeling which Ecclasiastical manifestos may arouse in Great Britain will, I trust—nay, I am sure—be very promptly discouraged by a people honestly liberal at heart.

We are glad that there are Europeans who can appreciate the genuiness of Moslem feelings and the folly of parading secret religious animosity, especially by members of the clergy whose charity excludes toleration towards the security of Islam.

Something of a Statistician.

There is a stage in life at which every man aspires to be a journalist. It is said that a young man, who had reached that stage, once rushed into an editor's room and dilated on his claims for a high career in the office. He stated that he was something of a literary man, and when pressed for particulars, explained that he used every week to try for Pearson's word-competition. Sir George Lowndes is not a great statistician, but he is something of a statistician. He revels in discovering the number of interpellations and interruptions, that individual members are responsible for and exhibits them for the derision of the majority in the Imperial Council who by convention, though not by statute, are very risible over official sarcasms. During the Indemnity Bill debate, when the official phalanx was in high jocular mood, Sir George produced a number of figures to show the undue share of interruptions with which Pundit Malaviya was credited. He worked them out into a percentage basis and had a laugh raised against his pet aversion. This time he has tried to turn the tables against Mr. Patel—another nuisance in the Council—and said, to the usual amusement no doubt, that out of 27 questions disallowed on March 10, about 16 came from Mr. Patel. Does Sir George realise the cause of this kind of persistence? It is that Government are too exclusive and silent with regard to the reasons of their conduct, and Indians, being refused insight and participation, are compelled to make use of the power of interpellation. Government complain that the answering of questions involves heavy labour; the putting of questions and the ascertaining of circumstances that necessitate them, involve members in some labour and they have to do it without the aid of a dozen secretariats. The remedy is plain.

Drink the Chief Source of Revenue!

In introducing the Financial Statement of the Government of Behar and Orissa, the Hon. Mr. Le Mesurier bewailed the fact that when the Reform Scheme came into operation and the readjustments between the provincial and imperial sources of revenue were made, they would find that so far as their province was concerned there would be a practical equilibrium between the ordinary expenditure and the receipts from the future provincial revenues. Therefore, Mr. Le Mesurier added they would have to make the best of the resources left to them and see that no opportunity for expansion was lost. Mr. Le Mesurier then went on to scrutinize the principal heads of revenue and after pointing out that no further increase was to be hoped for under Land Revenue and Stamps, lighted up on Excise as the sole source of salvation for the province in the years to come! Mr. Le Mesurier said: "It is, as I have stated before, to Excise primarily that we must look for increase in revenue. It has certainly been a very faithful standby in past years." He was aware that "some Hon. members were apt to regard this source of revenue as unclean" and he had heard them argue that an increase in revenue meant an increase in consumption. But Mr. Le Mesurier had no scruples on this score and was ready to trot out the stock argument that any "artificial" curtailment of the supplies or raising of the duties would only result in illicit distillation and consumption. It is needless to point out that if this argument held good then the entire Excise Department, with all its costly preventive service, would stand condemned as hopelessly inefficient. If there should be an increase in illicit distillation, surely the Excise Department is there to put it down. For the year 1920-21 the Behar Government has budgetted for a revenue of 129 lakhs from Excise, an increase of 25 lakhs over the receipts in 1912-13. How long are the authorities in India going to deceive themselves and the people of this country into the belief that increased revenues from the liquor traffic do not signify increased consumption and spell ruin to the people? If this gospel of the Indian officialdom be true, why are the advanced Governments of the world going in for prohibition even at the sacrifice of enormous receipts?

STEAMER PATRICIA.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

In the House of Commons replying to a question with regard to the steamer Patricia Mr. Lloyd George stated that the vessel was detained at Marseilles until the sanitary conditions for the embarkation of troops were made satisfactory. She was further delayed at Malta owing to a breakdown of sewage pump. There was no reason to doubt her seaworthiness.

STEAMER ADOLF WOERWANN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

The Adolf Woermann was proceeding to Bombay.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Mar. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that there have been heavy falls in the price chiefly due to improvement in American exchange following upon the announcement that the Anglo-French loan of hundred millions sterling is to be paid off.

Official and Personal.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir John J. Heaton, Kt., I.C.S., to act as Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon. Sir Lawrence C. Macleod, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, on leave, pending further orders.

KHILAFAT IN DANGER.

The outlook for the Second Khilafat Day is a bright one. The people appear to be alive to the necessity of the observance, and the Day promises to be a huge success.

The Khilafat Committee is doing excellent publicity work. Quite large numbers of leaflets and manifestoes are being issued to the public; more and more posters have been put on the walls. While the citizens are exhorted to observe the Day, they are requested to strictly abstain from violence. They Day is to be devoted to prayers; there will be protests meetings, as also *hartal*. The meetings will be held after Juma prayers

It is understood that very shortly the Khilafat Committee will issue weekly bulletins on Islamic affairs.

The Day is not a Muslim Day. It is an All-India Day. It behoves Muslims, Hinduc, Parsees, Christians and every citizen of India to participate in the function. The Women should also hold their own meetings, lending their support to their men in the righteous cause.

"DON'T STOP WORK WHOLE DAY."

APPEAL TO MILL WORKERS.

Mr. Chotani, President Central Khilafat Committee requests Moslem and Hindu Mill workers not to stop work whole day to-day as it would hurt Indian Mills, but only to attend Prayer in Mosques and public meeting in the evening. He begs them to pass this sacred day with sincerity and calmness which our great righteous cause demands.

PIECE-GOODS MARKETS TO BE CLOSED.

The Bombay native piece goods markets will be closed to-day on account of the Khilafat Day.

TRUTH AND TOLERANCE WILL WIN THE DAY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For Moslem India, Friday, the 19th March, is the day of mourning, meditation and memorial; for the rest of India it is the day to sympathise and stand by our Moslem countrymen; and for Government to exercise highest statesmanship.

1. For Moslems, it is the day of mourning, because they find:—
   (a) that the race struggle has not yet ended;
   (b) that the religious feuds have not yet ceased;
   (c) that the solemn pledges of Ministers in respect of Turkey are now discounted;
   (d) that Turkish right of Self-Determination is now disputed;
   (e) that the position of the Khilafat grave;
   (f) that Constantinople is in danger;
   (g) that Syria is handed over to France;
   (h) that Smyrna is given to Greece; and
   (i) that the Holy Places are still in th hands of non-Moslems.
2. It is the day for meditation:—
   (a) as the Lord is our Director;
   (b) as the Lord is our sole Saviour;
   (c) to Him we turn for guidance;
   (d) in Him we repose our confidence;
   (e) it is His Grace that we seek;
   (f) that our Faith may be stauncher;
   (g) that our resolve may be firmer;
   (h) That our expressions may be fearless and
   (i) that our actions may be helpful and harmless.
3. It is the day for memorial, when Moslem all over the country:—
   (a) will meet in every mosque;
   (b) will pray in every quarter;
   (c) will express their hearts' wish in pious resolution that the Khilafat may be maintained intact; and
   (d) will memorialise Government to fulfil their pledges and to preserve the integrity of the Khilafat.
4. For the Rest of India, it is the day of sympathy,
   (a) with our Moslem countrymen in their deep sorrow and resentment regarding the threatened dismemberment of Turkey and the Khilafat; and
   (b) our sincere assurance and resolve to stand by them in their trials and tribulations.
5. For the Government—The day demands the exercise of highest statsmanship.
   (a) clear sympathy with the Moslem sentiments;
   (b) solid support of the Moslem cause;
   (c) definite representation of true Moslem opinions and their deep concern about the Khilafat; and
   (d) absolute non-intervention in all demonstrations of Islamic fraternity and Hindu-Moslem Unity.
6. All India prays—
   (a) that the Khilafat may be maintained in tact;
   (b) that the pledges of Lord Hardinge and Mr. Lloyd George may be fully and faithfully fulfilled;
   (c) that the Allies, France and Russia, may abide by their pledges;
   (d) that President Wilson may enforce the application of self-determination in regard to Turkey;
   (e) That the cause of truth may triumph; and
   (f) that in the sacred struggle to achieve our goal

May we never deter and never despair; but God helping with Truth and tolerance we shall win the day! Amen!—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, March 18.

"NOT A LASTING PEACE."

LORD CURZEN PESSIMISTIC.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. March 18.

In the course of his speech in the House of Lords to-day on the Turkish question Lord Curzon said that the decision taken with regard to Constantinople was because it was the view of the majority of British and Allied Governments. He deeply regretted the divulgations by the daily press of the Conference's decisions. The massacre of the Armenians in villages began even before the French attacked at Marash, where they endured very severe siege for nearly three weeks. Detailing the step taken by the Supreme Council on hearing of the massacres, he said that the Allied High Commissioners considered that the British Fleet would exercise much superior influence at Constantinople instead of being despatched to Cilicia. British military authorities thought that Mustapha Kemal's forces had been greatly exaggerated. He was not such a serious factor as some thought.

INDEPENDENT KURDISTAN.

Lord Curzon adumbrated the likelihood of the Conferences setting up independent Kurdistan from the belt of the territory separating future Turkey from Persia and Mesopotamia and enumerated a number of facts indicating the growing arrogance and defiance in Constantinople and the intention of the Turks, if so allowed, of intimidating the Peace Conference and resisting the terms of the armistice and the Peace Treaty. He mentioned the steps already taken to counteract that spirit and said that only five days previously the Allies had sent certain orders to Constantinople. He hoped shortly to report on those proceedings. The Allies could no longer acquiesce in the situation. He dwelt on the necessity of the Allies fulfilling their pledge as to the building up in future the devastated and persecuted countries and concluded:—

"Do not let anyone imagine that the Peace we are going to conclude will spread peace over Asia. Far from it. We cannot guarantee that even six months hence the situation will not be worse than now, but we are doing our best according to our lights to produce something like order from chaos and to introduce something like light where impenetrable darkness has reigned for scores and perhaps hundreds of years."

Lord Selborne rejected the admissibility of the claim of some Moslems in India that because they were attached to the Turk by ties of religion therefore the Turk must be immune from punishment.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

LORD BRYCE'S REPLY TO MR. AMEER ALI.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 11.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. March 18.

"The Times" to-day publishes a letter from Lord Bryce replying to Mr. Ameer Ali's letter of yesterday. Lord Bryce says that he referred to the Armenian massacres of 1915 which the Indian Moslems never publicly condemned. He declares that all evidence shows that the character and policy of the Turkish Government are the same now as when the massacres were ordered in 1915.

ALLIES' TURKISH PROPOSALS

OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE TO BE MADE EFFECTIVE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, March 10.
Recd. 8-15 p.m. March 18.

Paris.—"Le Temps" declares that th Allies' Turkish proposals consist principally in rendering the occupation of Constantinople effective, namely, taking over of certain important points and controlling telegraphic communication. The Allies do not contemplate direct action against the recently nominated Chamber but will doubtless ask Government to demonstrate in unmistakeable way that it is not supporting the Nationalist chiefs, and notably to release Mustapha Kemal from his post of the Chief of Army Corps.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 17.

The executive committee of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, have passed resolutions calling upon all communities and classes in the presidency to observe the Khilafat Day on the 19th instant and observe *hartal* on that day, calling upon all district and other Congress Committees and affiliated associations to arrange for public meetings on 19th, and cable telegraphic resolutions to the Premier, the Secretary of State, and the Viceroy, requesting the settlement of the Turkish question in accordance with Muslim opinion and calling upon the people of Madras to co-operate with the Khilafat Committee in a public meeting to be held on the 19th.

TO-DAY'S HARTAL.

PROTEST AGAINST TURKEY'S DISMEMBERMENT.

MADRAS CONFERENCE.

H. H. AGA KHAN INVITED TO PRESIDE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 17.

At a meeting of the Madras Khilafat Committee on the 15th instant it was resolved that H. H. the Aga Khan be invited to preside over the Madras Presidency Khilafat Conference on the 17th and 18th April. The Madras Presidency Khilafat Committee appeals to the public of the Presidency to observe the 19th of this month as a sacred day and to suspend all activities and spend the day in offering prayers for non-dismemberment of Turkey.

IN THE NAME OF "CO-OPERATION"!

APPEAL CUM WARNING

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 18.

In the course of a Government resolution on the Khilafat question the Lt.-Governor refers in sympathetic terms to the claims of the Indian Moslems regarding Turkey, but points out how the use of immoderate and inflamatory speeches in India can only evoke hostility in England. The reports that the methods of Boycott are advocated and that sedition and disloyalty are openly preached, can only weaken the sympathy of friends and alienate neutrals and strengthen the hands of those who are pressing for the enforcement of more drastic measures against Turkey. After referring to the Viceroy's liberal use of the clemency clause in the Royal Proclamation in favour of individual Moslems whose attitude during the war had been irreconcileable and after making allowance for the excitement provoked by reports of the anti-Turkish agitation in England, the Lt. Governor says, he will most reluctantly be compelled to put the law into motion against political offenders so soon after the Royal Proclamation. The Government cannot disregard its primary duty of maintaining law and order and he calls on the Mahomedans of Burma to keep their loyalty untarnished and not to be swayed by foolish advice of those seeking to seduce them from the duty they owe to the King-Emperor. To all such persons the Lt.-Governor gives a grave warning that unless they desist from their present dangerous course, the Government must take steps to arrest their mischievous activities as the dangers of disorder are great. The present movement, if unchecked, can only end in disaster. The Government, however, trust that before it is too late, those who in their zeal, may contemplate over-stepping the limits of legitimate agitation will yield to better counsels and exercise moderation and restraint. To all loyal subjects who have the welfare and happiness of the country at heart, of whatever profession, race or creed, the Lt.-Governor appeals for co-operation with Government in checking the present danger and in preserving public tranquility

GAGGING LEADERS.

SIR R. CRADDOCK'S CAMPAIGN.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, March 18.

Notice has been served by the District Magistrate, Rangoon on 15 persons not to attend or speak at any public meeting or promote a meeting of the public, however limited as regards admission, for a period of 2 months. The recipients of the notice include the Presidents of the Local Congress Committee and Muslim League the Secretaries of these bodies and of Chulia Muslim Association and others. One Burman is also included. Two Moslems have given undertaking not to attend Khilafat meetings on the 19th instant.

TROUBLE IN A MILL.

SEQUEL TO DESTRUCTION OF POSTER

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 18.

The compound of the Union Jute Mills at Entally was, on Tuesday afternoon, the scene of a serious rioting, in the course of which a determined attack was made on Mr. Melville, Acting Manager of the Mill. On Tuesday afternoon, the attention of Mr. Melville was drawn to a Khilafat leaflet posted on the inside wall of one of the mill buildings. On ascertaining the contents of the leaflet, Mr. Melville had it removed and destroyed. About 1,000 hands employed at the Mill took exception to the action of Mr. Melville and made an attempt to attack him But, before they could cause serious injuries, Mr. Melville got into his quarters. The rioters, thereupon, surrounded the bungalow and began hurling bricks and other missiles which smashed the windows of Mr. Melville's room and damaged the building in several other ways. Soon afterwards, the police arrived and found the mill surrounded by rioters. A Mahomedan police Sub-Inspector induced the men to be reasonable and gave them to understand that he would not take any further notice of their conduct if they resumed work, at once. Upon this the men resumed work.

There was no sign of any disturbance yesterday.

BAHRANPUR KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

ANTI-TURKISH AGITATION DENOUNCED

(From a Correspondent.)

BAHRANPUR, March 15.

The first session of the Provincial Khilafat Conference was held at Bahranpur on the 13th instant, at 9 p.m., in Idgah grounds. More than fifteen thousand Muslims and Hindus attended. Delegates from ll parts of the province participated.

Mr. Abdul Qader, Chairman of the Reception Committee warmly welcomed the president-elect and delegates on behalf of the citizens of Burhanpur and in the course of his stirring address pointed out that the maintenance of the integrity of Khilafat was a matter of vital importance. The demands put forward on behalf the Moslems of India by the united voice of India represented the minimum that they could accept. The demands were just and legitimate and it was their duty to move heaven and earth to secure them.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Moulve Zafarali Khan Sahib, editor, "Zamindar," was than voted to the chair amid deafening cries of "Allah-o-Akbar." He read his address in Urdu.

He began by condemning the mischievious attitude taken up by the uninformed section of European critics who hold that the Khilafat agitation had a political end but it did not appeal to the Muslim masses at all. It was time that the dangerous misunderstanding should be removed and that responsible British statesmen should be clearly informed that the Khilafat was a fundamental article of faith with the Musulmans, one of the most dearly cherished institutions of Islam.

Proceeding further he examined in details the charge of misrule so frequently brought against the Turk by those British Statesman prelates and publicists who follow in the footsteps of Mr. Gladstone and by copious references to the writing and sayings of godfearing Christian authors he proved that the charge was inspired by the old implacable hatred of the Cross against the Crescent as an argument in favour of the expulsion of the Turks from Europe It had been urged that the Turk was a murderer and a tyrant But he said if murder and tyranny were the plea for the extermination of a race as a factor in world politics. Germany was the fittest recipient of this treatment. By the consensus opinion of both Europeans and Asiatics it had been proved that the Turks has been a brave, generous charitable, tolerant and godfearing person. To bring about his extinction as the member of a great ruling race would be tantamount to an extinction of Muslim civilization.

In this connection the President sounded a note of clear warning and declared that the greatest service which as a British citizen he could render to the British Empire to which he owned his allegiance was to warn the responsible ministers of the crown that serious consequences would arise if the Khalif was removed from Constantinople.

After the presidential address Messrs. Aktarali, Aligarh; and Alimulla, Burhanpur, recited Urdu poems.

Mr. Khaparde was requested by the president to address the meeting and made a speech brimful of fraternal sentiments which have united the Hindus and the Musalmans.

Mr. Khaparde was followed by Pandit Nakiram Sharma, who denounced in scathing terms the anti-Islamic propaganda that is being carried on in England at present under the leadership of certain bigotted prelates, diplomatists and publicists.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then addressed the meeting amid shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" and made a stirring speech. He reciprocated the sentiments of fraternal love of which the Hindus had given such practical manifestation and advised Musalmans to be true to their religion if they meant to safeguard honourable existance in this world.

Mr. Shaukat Ali concluded by advising Musalmans to fear God and God alone and act in strict accordance with the dictates of the holy Koran.

LORD BRYCE AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

MR. HORNIMAN'S CHALLENGE.

The "Daily Herald" publishes the following letter from Mr. Horniman:—

Sir,—In your issue of to-day Lord Bryce holds that "Constantinople is not a Muslim city, nor a sacred city to Muslims." It is also stated that Lord Bryce had made further inquiries and had the assurance of those who knew that there was no danger to be apprehended from India. These are amazing statements, displaying a depth of ignorance incredible in the case of one who pretends to be an authority on these questions.

The first statement begs the question. The fact is, that the Sultan is the Caliph of the Moslems as such he is regarded by the vast mass of Indian Moslems and is prayed for in every Indian mosque. His deposition from Constantinople would strike a profound blow at Islam throughout the world and stir the spiritual faith and allegiance of Moslems in India to the depths.

In faithful allegiance to their temporal Sovereign, the Indian Moslems, rightly or wrongly, have helped us to conquer the Turk and wrest his possessions from him.

Without their help it could not have been accomplished, and the support they thus gave to the temporal power was given on definite pledges that their spiritual allegiance should not be assailed and the integrity of their holy places should be protected and preserved. It is useless and stupid for non-Moslems to argue whether Constantinople is or is not a holy place, or whether the Sultan's historical claims to the Caliphate are or are not sound. As well might one set out to persuade a devout Roman Catholic that the Pope's claim to sit in the chair of St. Peter was not historically sound!

The fact we have to face is that the Indian Moslem holds it as a cardinal belief that the Sultan's position as Caliph is inseparable from the maintenance of his position as Sultan in Constantinople. If Lord Bryce thinks he can persuade the Indian Moslems otherwise, or that this is not their profoundly cherished belief, which they would sacrifice their lives to justify, I invite him to go to India and propound his views before an audience of Moslems in any part of India he may choose to select. The results would be interesting! In the meanwhile, will he produce the people "who know," from whom he has received the assurance that there is no danger to be apprehended in India?

I challenge him to produce a single Mohamedan authority, who would be accepted as such, to come forward and give such an assurance publicly. I challenge him to produce a single non-Moslem Indian, with authority to speak on behalf of the people of India, who would tell the public here that Indian Moslems would not have the fullest sympathy and support in this matter of their Hindu brethren.

In his article in the "Contemporary Review" Lord Bryce says: "Constantinople, the city of two continents, with its unrivalled strategic and commercial position between two great seas, controlling the passage from one to the other, cannot be left in the hands of the Turk." For the same reasons we might be called upon to give up Gibraltar and the Suez Canal to international control. I do not know what there is to choose between us and the Turk. The Turks hold down the Armenians by force of arms. So do we treat the Egyptians.

If Lord Bryce believes in international control of ports and water passages of international importance, why does he not apply the principle first to those we have robbed from their natural owners?

Let us free the Armenian by all means, but we must respect our obligations to the Mohamedans of India, who, as Commander Kenworthy says in his letter to the "Times", have equal rights with other subjects of his Majesty, and whose views should be given the same consideration. Are their splendid and incalculable services in the war, in France, Africa and Mesopotamia—above all in the Conquest of Jerusalem—to be repaid by a disgraceful betrayal?—I am, yours, etc.,

B. G. HORNIMAN.

9a, Young-street, Kensington, W.,
February 21.

THE HARTAL.

IS IT A THREAT TO ENGLAND?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While cordially thanking the Western Indian Liberal Association for sympathising with and supporting the demand of a united Islam that the integrity of the Khilafat shall be maintained unimpaired. I am afraid I cannot subscribe to their curious view as embodied in their resolution of the 16th March that the Hartal movement started in this connection is in the nature of a threat to England.

Knowing as I do the psychology of Indian Muslims I am in a position to maintain with all the emphasis at my command that the tremendous agitation with which India is convulsed at the present moment is primarily intended to strengthen the hands of Mr. Montagu whose espousal of the Muslim cause is deeply appreciated in this country. The Hartal is only a minor phase of this agitation and its principal aim is to convince Lord Bryce and crusaders of that type that they are labouring under a dangerous illusion in thinking that the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire is no concern of Muslim India. If, therefore, the Hartal is a threat, it is a threat against fanatical prelates, bigoted ex-premiers and frenzied ex-ambassadors who are as much the opponents of the Secretary of State for India as of Islam.—Yours, etc.,

ZAFAR ALI KHAN.

Hilal Mansil,
Bombay, March 17.

DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL.

COMPROMISE ON COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 18.

The Imperial Legislative Council met again to-day, Sir George Lowndes presiding. Mr. Shafi moved that the Dacca University Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Shafi moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Dacca University Bill be taken into consideration. He announced that the Select Committee had introduced many changes in the provisions of the Bill and some of these alterations were of far-reaching consequence. He said all the changes were liberal and ought to satisfy every member. The whole of the day was devoted to consideration of various amendments.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Chatterjee thanked the Education Member on the successful passage of the bill. He was personally gratified that the wishes of the founders of the Jagganath College has been consummated. The institution was established in 1884 and since then had exercised great influence on education in eastern Bengal. The incorporation of the College in the new University was a distinct landmark in the history of Education. By this bill the fourth and fifth year classes would pass into the University under the name of Jagganath hall and first and second year classes would be affiliated to new University. After giving a short account of the history of the College the speaker thanked Lord Ronaldshay and the Government of Bengal for their ready help in bringing about the transfer. He also expressed gratitude to Sir George Lowndes and other officers of the Legislative department for the courtesy shown to those interested in the Bill.

Nawab Ali Chowdhry welcomed the Bill and hoped that in the new and wider sphere of influence the college would prove of still greater use.

Rai Sitanath Roy also accorded a welcome but wanted to know if the representatives of the founders of the institution would have any voice in it or not.

Mr. Shafi pointed out that the fourth and fifth year classes would be incorporated in the University and would constitute the hall of the University to be named after Jagannath, thus perpetuating the name of the founder and representatives of the founder would continue to exercise more powerful influence.

The motion was agreed to and the bill was passed.

During the debate Mr. Banerjea announced that a compromise had been arrived at between the Hindu and Mahomedan members of the Council, who had given notice of amendments on the question of communal representation. Mr. Shafi congratulated the non-official members on having reached at a compromise. Government, he assured, would willingly delete any mention of Muhamedan Advisory Board.

After the amendments, which amounted to 54, were disposed of, Mr. Shafi moved that the Dacca University Bill as amended be passed.

The Council adjourned at 5-30 p.m. for an hour.

(Message Incomplete.)

FOREIGN STERLING MONEPY ORDER.

ALTERATION IN RATE OF COMMISSION

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 18.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 46 2B of the India Post Office Act (Act No. 6 of 1898) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45 dated the 26th April, 1913, as subsequently amended, namely, for Rule 122 (2) of the said rules, under the head "Foreign Money Orders", the following shall be substituted:

"In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely, for every sum of 5 shilling, or fraction thereof, annas four."

ALLOTMENT OF RICE FOR EXPORT.

In a press communique of the 24th December 1919, it was announced that allotments of rice for export from India would be made quarterly. During the present year, allotments for the next quarter will be made only from Karachi. Licenses for export will be auctioned by the Director of Civil Supplies, Karachi, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

AHMEDABAD POSTAL STRIKE

A REPLY TO POST MASTER.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDAABAD, March 17

The strike of postmen continues. Mr. Vallabhai J. Patel, Barrister, as president of the Postmen's Association has issued today a manifesto replying to the notice issued by the Postmaster and refuting certain statements made therein. It emphasises the importance of increasing the present strength of the postmen and reducing the number of the working hours and sanctioning of the house rent allowance promised by the Postmaster-General.

HONORARY VISITORS TO FACTORIES.

(Continued from page 7.)

grievances against the "mamlatdar" in respect of certain actions which he had taken in his recruiting work. These considerations were given due weight by the Tribunal when they disposed of the case. These were cases in which a very brutal murder had been committed, and the persons, who were guilty of such murders, were specifically excluded from the terms of His Majesty's proclamation.

His Excellency the President said:—I am a little bit surprised that the hon. member should still advocate this resolution. The hon. members of this Council ought to be, and I am sure they realise this, that not only the Government but they are the first stewards of justice, law and order as well. Here is really, essentially a very simple case. It is a case of a foul and brutal murder. It is no question of poor people who murdered,—people who we consider have committed murder or were concerned with murder. There is no room for sentimentality. It is only a question of justice. I will not describe to you the horrible nature of the crime itself because all hon. members are aware of it. It was singularly brutal. It is perfectly true, and it has been suggested that there was some degree of provocation, but that is constantly the case when murders are committed. People ought to be taught that they ought not to kill or murder whether they were provoked or not. For the protection of society the law is set in motion with a certain amount of virility. It is also true that it has been suggested that some of the men are not entirely undeserving of sympathy. It is for that very reason why I myself minuted on the case for reconsideration, in three years' time. That will show to hon. members that this case will not go by default, but will be carefully watched by Government. The hon. members will agree with me that this is not a case which comes within the purview of His Majesty's gracious royal message of amnesty and clemency. It was not for this class of offences that the amnesty was extended. And I am sure the hon. member will be wise in leaving matters as they are in view of what my hon. colleague has just told the Council. I do not know what the Hon. Mr. Upasani desires to do. Government cannot accept this resolution and I think, it would be very undesirable that anything on the lines suggested in the resolution should take place.

The resolution was withdrawn.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the President said:—Before adjourning this Council, as our business is now concluded, it may be to the convenience of the Council if I refer to two matters. One is as regards our next meeting, and the other as regards the future place of our meetings.

In view of the impending election which we expect to take place in the autumn, it will probably not be to the convenience of hon. members that we should have two meetings as usual during the Poona season, and unless there is any urgent business, I propose to call only one further meeting of this Council, that is to say, rather later than the first meeting, probably towards the end of July. Otherwise, it will probably interfere with the activities which certain hon. members may have in areas remote from Poona, and on which their future career in the Council may depend.

FUTURE MEETING PLACE.

The other point is as regards our future meeting place for the new Council. At Poona, we are well equipped with a Council Hall, of a size quite adequate to accommodate the larger Councils, which will come into being out of the next election. But that is not the case in Bombay, and hon. members may have seen in the Budget that Government propose to spend a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs upon the erection of a temporary building, in order to house the new Councils for a period of something between seven and eight years, until new buildings can be set up. Now, I have seen, since my return this morning, a considerable amount of press criticism with regard to our proposal, and therefore it may be interesting to the Council to hear the situation with regard to the matter. The position is just this, that there are, as I think hon. members are aware, practically no available halls, whose acoustic properties are sufficiently good to make it possible for the members of the Council to be heard by Government, or for Government to make themselves heard by the members of the Council. With a view to try and solve this difficulty, I asked the Council to meet a little time ago in the University Hall which I thought was, from an architectural point of view and capacity, eminently suitable to house the Council during the intervening period. The hon. members know the result, and I think those gentlemen whose duty it is to take down the speeches in the Council also know what the result was; and most urgent representations, both from hon. members and the press, were made never to meet there again. That was the result of that attempt. Outside of that hall there remain only two others, so far as I know, which could be considered possible. One is the Town Hall and the other is the Cowasji Jehangir Hall. Government naturally, with that thrift for which they are re-[illegible]ned, were anxious not to spend Rs. 3 [illegible]on any building, if it could be avoided. [illegible] to examine the possibilities very [illegible] lakhs [illegible]ed, and "the Cowasji Jehangir Hall has [illegible] carefully. [illegible] It is a difficult place to [illegible] ther it is either very hot bad acoustics. [illegible]he doors are open to [illegible]eak in, and fun[illegible] and noisy; if they [illegible]or very noisy. If t[illegible]rily unpleasant [illegible]ns, extra- [illegible]ffic, it is very dusty [illegible]ce for [illegible] are shut, it is extraor[illegible]he and hot. It is, for these reasons, ordinarily unsuitable as a meeting pla[illegible] the Council. Similarly, with regard to [illegible] Town Hall, the hall itself is not entirely [illegible] unsuitable, although it is very noisy. But from it seems rather difficult for the Council to [illegible] use for a period of, as I think it must be, [illegible] seven or eight, or possibly 10 years, a Town Hall without any Committee room, without any convenience of any kind for hon. members' refreshments, or reading room, and so on, which, as the future Councils will no doubt sit for several weeks at a time, will be almost essential to hon. members, if they are to carry out their duties properly.

NO DESIRE TO ENCROACH UPON OPEN SPACES.

Government has no desire whatever to encroach upon the open spaces of this town. It is perfectly true that when the reclamation schemes that we have in view are carried out, there will be space there for a new Council Hall, or there will be a place on the open spaces adjacent, which may not then be required, as we shall have plenty of reclaimed area. But it will take at least four or five years for us to complete these schemes, on the most optimistic basis, and the new Council Hall must, as hon. members will agree with me, be a considerable building, worthy of this Presidency and of the new Council. That must take some three or four years in itself to build. I do not really see how the Council can carry on in an improvised manner in the Town Hall for another eight or nine years, and if that is not to be the case, some of those gentlemen, who cirticise our proposals, should offer us an alternative proposal as to where the Council is to be held during the eight or nine years. I thought it was perhaps fair to tell the Council the difficulties with which we are faced. We naturally desire that the new Council should, at any rate, be adequately housed before His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visits next winter, and it seems to us that the only possible alternative to really house the Council is to set up such a temporary building. However, I have no doubt the matter will be fairly and fully discussed in public. It is from Government's point of view a matter of very small concern. It is a matter for the public of Bombay and for hon. members of the Council; and I think when the matter is discussed, they will see that it is not quite so easy to carry on in a temporary *ad hoc* manner as is sometimes suggested by those who very naturally desire that none of the open spaces in the city should be unnecessarily used up. I place the matter before the Council, and they will see why it is that we arrived at the conclusions we have arrived at, and they will doubtless be able to judge for themselves.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

MUNICIPAL GENERAL TAX.

PROPOSAL TO RAISE IT TO 17 PER CENT

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when, besides a few sundry matters, the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of taking steps to meet the growing liabilities of the Corporation was discussed.

Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy then moved: "That a Committee be appointed to draft rules for selecting two Councillors for being recommended to Government for nomination, as vacancies occur, as members of the Bombay Port Trust in accordance with the proposal made in the Government letter, Marine Department, No. 806, dated 7th June 1918, underlying Corporation resolution No. 2633, dated 5th July, 1918."

Dr. Nariman seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia spoke at length on the merits of open system of votes and deprecating the ballot system of voting.

Dr. Sukh a asked the Corporation to allow the same member who was already a member of the Standing Committee, and Improvement Trust, to sit on the Port Trust.

Mr. J. A. Wadia moved an amendment recommending the appointments to be made by ballot system.

Mr. P. J. Marzban was in favour of the ballot system.

"A MOST PERNICIOUS SYSTEM."

Dr. Sukhia replying said ballot system was the most pernicious system in this country and in this city particularly.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas favoured ballot system.

MR. WADIA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Wadia's amendment was eventually carried as a substantive proposition; and the Corporation would make the nomination by the 22nd instant.

GROWING LIABILITIES OF MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta then moved for the adoption of the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of taking steps to meet the growing liabilities of the Corporation. The Committee has *inter alia* recommended that the Corporation should move Government to undertake legislation at an early date, to amend the Municipal Act so as to raise the maximum limit of the General Tax from 12 per cent. to 17 per cent.

Dr. Sukhia who was a member of the Committee has written a minute of dissent. He could not see his way to agree in the report as to the alleged expediency of enhancing the maximum limit of the General Tax from 12 to 17 per cent. because he thought no case had at all been made out for the rather arbitrarily proposed enhancement. Why the figure of 17 per cent. was suggested and approved? It was beyond ordinary conception.

Dr. Sukhia emphatically protested against enhancing general taxation at least before the formation of the expected Democratic Corporation.

Further discussion on the subject was postponed to next Monday. Before dissolving the meeting the President declared that the Corporation would have an emergency meeting on the 25th instant to protest against building the proposed Council Hall at the Oval maidan.

An A. P. message from Allahabad dated March 17, Says:—Lieutenant Masiers, the Italian aviator who arrived here yesterday Calcutta left this morning for Delhi [illegible] he will resume his journey to

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

WHY FIRING BECAME NECESSARY.

A. P. CORRESPONDENT'S VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 17.

The special correspondent of the Associated Press wires as follows:—

I arrived in Tatanagar this afternoon a little after 3 p.m. with a view to investigate by interviews with responsible officials and non-officials and independent men on the spot the whole position in connection with the strike in the Tata Iron and Steel works and the subsequent development of events culminating in the necessity on the part of the mounted police to open fire on the mob of strikers on Monday. On arrival, at Tatanagar, I missed the familiar clouds of smoke from the numerous chimneys of the factory, the rush of industrial activity that used to meet the eye and arrest attention of one immediately.

As the train steamed into Kalimati station, the familiar roar of engines in the workshops was not to be heard and the Tatanagar station itself presented a dull and sleepy appearance. As I drove from the station to the Tata works, the beautiful small colony of Jamshedpur looked deserted and there was an appearance of deep calm everywhere, not the calm that one notices on a quiet Sunday, but a calm born out of the excitement of the last three days. I drove straight into the works to meet Mr. Tutwiller, General Manager and Mr. Tutwiller himself in Khaki and shirts listening to a large number of workmen who had come to him to express their intention of joining work from to-morrow. Besides Mr. Tutwiller, I met Mr. Haycock, Commissioner, Mr. J. E. Scott, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Swaine, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Dundas, Inspector-General of Police, and a couple of strike leaders. and as a result of my interview; I was able to gather the following details of the unfortunate events that happened on Monday morning resulting in firing of the police on the strike mob.

Till the 13th of March, the conduct of the strike was entirely on peaceful and constitutional lines and there was every hope of settlement without violence or bloodshed. The exact position at that time was, the demands of the men as formulated by their legal advisors had been wired in full to the directors in Bombay and was under their consideration. Although a number of high-paid mistries and foremen were still resolute in their refusal to return to work without a grant of concessions, a large body of low-paid employees had accepted the management's assurance of full and sympathetic consideration and had returned to the factory. This had enabled the blast furnace to be reopened and the most irreconcilable among the strikers appeared to have realized that the attempt to force an issue by closing down the factory was a failure. On the night of the 13th, a determined and well organized cordon of about 10,000 men was drawn round the factory. The groups of strikers were seen moving about various parts of the town using pursuasion and intimidation and in a few instances actual violence to prevent any workers from going to work at the 10 p.m. shift. As a result of these measures, practically no labour appeared at the factory on the night of the 13th. Mr. Scott, Deputy Commissioner, and Mr. Swaine, D. I.-G., received information at 10 p.m. that armed bodies of strikers were collecting near the town and immediately proceeded to the spot and found what looked like a mob attack on the town gate of the factory. Mr. Scott apprehending the mob were contemplating to force the gate of the factory manned it with police, but before the dawn of the next morning, the factory was practically besieged. Large bodies of men were standing outside every gate to prevent any one going in. The strike leaders told Mr. Scott that no *Kam Admi* would be allowed to get into the works. Mr. Scott pointed out that this amounted to open defiance of law and asked them whether they intended to break the law. They answered that law or no law, no Indian employee would be allowed to go and work.

NEXT DEVELOPMENT.

The next development appears to be that a motor lorry used for some days past to escort willing workers, was greeted on its arrival at the factory by hostile demonstrations which culminated at about 8-30 a.m. in stones and brickbats being pelted at drivers, coolies and the escorting British troops. The main gate was by this time blocked by a solid body of over 1,000 strikers and the road leading to the gate had been barricaded in three places with iron telegraphic posts. A picket of Goorkha military police were drawn across the entrance to the main gate and some British troops were held in reserve to protect the Post Office and assist the police if necessary. Many of them are reported to have been hit by stones and brickbats. Mr. Scott placed himself between the men on the one hand and the police on the other and successfully managed to prevent them from coming into collision. At 10 a.m. Mr. Heycock, the Commissioner, arrived at the spot bringing with him Messrs. B. Chakrabutty and L. B. Sen, legal advisers of the strikers. These two gentlemen addressed the crowd and used every persuasion and entreaty to get them to disperse. Even these had no effect on the general body of the strikers.

ORDER TO USE BOOTS AND BUTTS.

The Commissioner had finally to notify the crowd that unless they dispersed within one hour, he would be compelled to use force. The period of grace expired, but the men were still obdurate and it looked as though nothing could prevent serious casualties if the military police and the troops who numbered about 60, were compelled to fire. Orders were given to the police and troops to use their boots and butts only, and not to resort to bayonets and bullets unless as a last resort. On the eve of the expiry of one hour, Mr. Scott made a last appeal to the strikers and promising them to meet them himself at 5 p.m. at the Jugselai Police station to hear their grievances, if they now dispersed quietly. The crowd replied that if Mr. Tutwiller would also meet them at 4 p.m. and would himself appear immediately and confirm Mr. Scott's promise they would disperse. Mr. Tutwiller was immediately summoned by a galloper and within two minutes Mr. Tutwiller was in the middle of the crowd confirming the undertaking given by Mr. Scott. The crowd then broke up quietly, but at no time even after this, were there less than three hundred men round the gate and barricades were not removed. About an hour later, Mr. Sawday wanted to bring a Ford car out of the works to get food for Europeans working inside. When the car reached the entrance, it was blocked by 200 men, who assumed so threatening an attitude that Mr. Butterfield, Superintendent of Police, had to bring his small picket of police to be ready. Mr. Scott again arrived at the spot, talked to the men sympathetically and chaffed them back to good humour with the result that collision was once again averted.

At 5 o'clock a mass meeting of 7,000 men was held at which Mr. Tutwiller, Mr. Scott, Mr. Swaine, Mr. B. Chakravarty and Mr. I. B. Sen were present. Mr. Tutwiller told the men that he had heard many tales of hunger and distress caused by the stoppage of wages among the poorer-paid strikers. He, therefore, intimated that he was willing to pay any striker who wished it, the money due to him for days he worked in February prior to the strike on the 24th, so that pending the arrival of the final decision of the directors, no man should suffer from hunger. He stated also plainly that the acceptance of payment in no way counted dismissal or discharge of the payee. He wanted to do it because, he felt pity for the men and wished to do everything in his power to help them to continue hitherto the peaceful conduct of the strike until its final solution. The only conditions were first that some strikers were needed to prepare accounts necessary to make payment; secondly, they must cease illegal obstruction at the gates. This was explained by Mr. Scott in Hindi. The answer was practically unanimous refusal and intimating that if two months' pay was offered, they would consider the acceptance of Mr. Tutwiller's condition. They further stated they were not prepared to abide by the demands formulated on their behalf by Mr. Chakravarty and submitted by wire to the directors. The General Manager repeated his offer of temporary relief and his assurance that he had forwarded their demands by wire to the directors within six hours of his receiving them. After the General Manager and officers had left the meeting, the proposal made at Mr. Scott's suggestion, by two or three of the leading strikers that the use of lathies must be discontinued was unanimously rejected. Picketting continued strongly throughout the night and no workman was allowed to enter the works that night.

WHAT HAPPENED ON THE 15TH.

On the morning of the 15th, at about 7-30 a.m., Mr. Temple, the Chief Town Engineer and Mr. Sawday took a locomotive and one coach taking a number of workers mostly women, who wanted to return to their homes, but were afraid to walk out through the cordon. Mr. Temple tried to reach Tatanagar, but found the railway line unpassable as all switches had been tampered with, switch buffers withdrawn and switch points jammed.

He and Mr. Sawday therefore returned to the works about 8-30 a.m. The D.I.G. who was on duty at the works, received information that a large body of men were damaging the railway line. He immediately ordered two parties of mounted police who had arrived the night before from Silaliahad to go up and arrest the offenders. As the police were strangers he asked Mr. Sawday and Mr. Holmes, two of the company's employees, to accompany the mounted party as guides. He also despatched in a carriage the Gurkha Military Police in charge of Mr. Ashby D.S.P. Mr. Swaine gave instructions to the mounted police not to fire, but if violence was offered they should use the flats of swords or butts of carbines in self defence. He gave similar instructions not to fire except in self-defence to Mr. Sawday's and Mr. Ashby's parties. The troops under Mr. Sawday's guidance and the Gurkhas arrived at a point 300 yards beyond the running room of the Traffic Department and found that the strikers had piled on the rails telegraphs poles and masses of pig iron, sleepers and other obstructions and made derailment inevitable from whichever side the train approached. The second body of mounted men who were asked to approach the men from the other side did not arrive until the whole affair had ended. Many hundreds of the strikers were approaching the spot from the North and the West and as they passed the town gate they were shouting "Kill the soldiers." The mounted men proceeded to arrest prisoners from among men actually engaged in wrecking the line and succeeded in capturing about forty. These were made over to the police under Mr. Ashby's and Mr. Sawday's direction. The work removing obstruction on the line was then commenced. The situation was so dangerous that the train was ordered back to fetch reinforcements. Before they could arrive, the number of strikers had become so great that the prisoners could no longer be retained and the mob surrounded and got in among the police and rescued the prisoners. The whole body of the strikers then attached the police with stones with the result that Mr. Ashby and some policemen sustained severe injuries and the authorities then thought it absolutely necessary to open fire in self-defence.

FIRING BEGINS.

After giving blank shots the police fell back in the direction of the running room followed by 3,000 men who continued pelting stones despite the firing. Altogether 101 shots were fired resulting in casualties of 5 killed and 21 wounded. The firing lasted for about 20 minutes during the whole of which time the police were falling back upon the works and firing only when assailants pressed too closely upon them. At this stage Mr. Scott arrived on horseback and found the whole mob determined to press an attack home to the works. Out of 101 shots 30 were fired after Mr. Scott's arrival. After giving orders to the police to cease fire, he galloped forward in front of the strikers and tried to persuade them to cease doing any further mischief. The mob was most excited and determined. They declined to listen to reason. They told Mr. Scott that they did not care for their lives. He was eventually able to stop the advance by holding out the threat that whoever passed him was liable to be shot. Mr. Scott also addressed the men to keep quiet and submit to him anything they wanted to say and he would give them his best consideration. This had the effect of quieting down the men to some extent. The bodies of the dead men were sent to the police station and the injured men were taken on cots to the company's hospital where they received every attention from the medical officers.

SITUATION IMPROVES.

Latest reports show that the men are progressing favourably. The Commissioner immediately despatched a motor to Chaibasa to bring the Government Assistant Surgeon to assist the local doctors. Mr. A. K. Bose the Deputy Magistrate, who has been specially sent here to deal with cases arising out of the strike, was immediately ordered to hold an inquest on the deceased strikers and to record statements of both parties. He began this work within three hours of the occurrence and has been still recording evidence. Since the conflict on Monday, the situation has improved rapidly and more reasonable among the strikers are daily returning to work, while the local population who furnished the bulk of the unskilled labour on the plant openly welcomed the opportunity of resuming their wage earning.

The arrival during night of Monday of 200 men of 70th Burma Regiment enabled the authorities to relieve the police from the duty of protecting the works and the Resident's quarters. The police are however patrolling day and night the surrounding village to protect those who have resumed work from being intimidated by those who are still holding out. The situation is much better to-day. Some 2,000 men have resumed work this morning and a large number have expressed their intention to join to-morrow.

The committee of the directors from Bombay is arriving early to-morrow morning.

SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March, 17.

According to a semi-official statement the strikers began to show signs of violence on Saturday evening. Early on Sunday morning larger crowds blocked the entrance to the works and stoned a motor lorry and the military then blocked the roads and stopped all wheeled traffic and engress of all Indian work men. A collision was narrowly averted by the patience of Government officials. On Sunday afternoon and evening, excited crowds cut off the main entrances and paraded the town with lathis. On Monday morning, the strikers blocked the railway line to the works. On refusing to disperse they were scattered by the military police (not soldiers) and 40 arrested. Shortly afterwards, the crowds gathered to rescue the prisoners and attacked the police. Fire was opened resulting in 5 killed and 23 wounded. On Monday evening and on Tuesday the strikers were quiet and the roads and rails were clear. On Wednesday morning, workers began drifting back but the strikers still using intimidation. The strike appears to have been engineered by the Sikhs who after 11 days of furitive intimidation resorted to violence because the other classes were resuming work.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES.

SIR D. MACLEAN'S MOTION FOR REDUCTION.

REJECTED BY COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

Recd. 11 p.m., March 19.

The debate on high prices took place in the House of Commons to-day. Sir Donald Maclean moved the reduction of the Civil Service Estimates by a hundred millions sterling. He urged that the proceeds of the sale of the surplus war stores should go to the reduction of the floating debt.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed as to the importance of the reduction of the floating debt and pointed out that Government had begun to reduce the National Debt and had ceased to borrow in order to balance the current expenditure. He expressed concern with regard to the extraordinary expansion of business in the promotion of companies which tended to result in increased competition for the limited supplies of materials and labour. He expressed an opinion that those capitalising or recapitalising a business on the basis of present inflated profits were taking a dangerous course. Mr. Chamberlain emphasised that Government alone could not carry out the deflation of credit. Financiers must co-operate and severely scrutinise the demands for credit. He pointed out that 557 millions sterling for the Civil Service Estimates were made up as follows:—Forty-three millions for purely accounting charge which was not expenditure at all; forty-five millions for bread subsidy, which, he agreed, should be ended as quickly as possible; twenty-three millions owed to railways for the maintenance and renewal in war time; fifteen millions for coal of which twelve millions were repayable with interest; thirty-six millions for the loans to the Allies, including ten millions' maximum relief loans to Central Europe, and eight millions for relief and reconstruction in Belgium.

Despite his warning that the new expenditure must involve the provision of new revenue, the House of Commons had sanctioned ten millions' additional expenditure for the old-age pensions, eleven and a half millions for housing subsidy, three millions war bonus for the Civil Service; fifteen millions additional for education; twenty-two millions for the unemployment donations and resettlement of ex-service men, and 123 millions for war pensions. This made a total of 348 millions out of 557 millions sterling, of which he did not believe that one penny was challenged at present; and he asked how he could save in these circumstances?

Sir Robert Horne, winding up the debate, said that during the first quarter of 1920 we had paid off appreciable portion of debt and had reduced a number of notes in circulation. He believed that the financial position was improving daily, and there was no cause for apprehension or despair. He concluded optimistically as regards the exports outlook.

Sir D. Maclean's motion was rejected by 258 votes to 80.

CHOTANI MILL FIRE.

SHORTAGE OF WATER ADMITTED

FIRE BRIGADE OFFICER'S REPORT.

We have received the following press note in connection with the Chotani Saw Mill Fire from the Municipal Commissioner for publication:—

In view of certain statements which have appeared in the Press the attached report by the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade, is published for information. Enquiries are being made of the Telephone Co. as to the statement that attempts were made at an earlier hour to call the engines by telephone:—

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OFFICER, FIRE BRIGADE.

The first intimation of the fire was received by fire alarm No. 127 less than a quarter of a mile distant from the scene of the fire at 12-40 a.m. (B. T.). This was followed almost immediately by a call from Exchange Telephone No. 963 Chotani Saw Mill. On these two calls Cumbhpokli and Haines Road motor appliances responded. The time of arrival of the Chinchpokli engine was approximately 10 or 12 minutes later i.e. 12-50/52 and the officer in charge reports being ready for work at 12-55 a.m. This is approximately correct as is shown by the fact that a man was despatched to No. 127 fire alarm with No. 3 message "very big fire" which was received at Byculla at 1 a.m. (B. T.). Other engines were ordered on and arrived as quickly as the road would allow them and I followed arriving about 1-30.

It is correct that there was a shortage of water though the fact was not due to the negligence of the Water Department but to the smallness of the only main which is a 4" one, old and probably crusted belonging to the Port Trust laid down to serve the Bunder. The result was that it was difficult to keep even two engines at work with the smallest jet of water. Unfortunately the tide was out at the time and it was not till about 3 a.m. that we were able to obtain help from this and then only through 60 lengths of hose 3000 feet. As the water rose we were able to place a second engine to work with a similar line of hose through a third engine nearer the fire and it is only due to this that we were able to check it. Naturally this operation took a considerable time to perform.

The Water Department did all they could to help us but as the Municipal main terminated some couple of hundred yards distant they were powerless.

ENERGETIC BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA

LENDING TRAINED COMMUNISTS TO AFGHANISTAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

It is semi-officially announced that the Bolsheviks are energetically directing a propaganda towards Afghanistan. They are sending thither type for printing literature in the local language and a company of communists trained in propaganda schools, also doctors and engineers.

BOARD OF TRADE.

LEGISLATION TO GRANT CREDITS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 16.

Recd. 11 p.m., March 19.

A White Paper is issued indicating legislation authorising the Board of Trade to grant credits up to twenty-six millions in connection with the export trade where found advisable, owing to the circumstances arising out of the war. It is proposed that the powers shall date from September 9th, 1919. Credits may be exercised within three years and will be repayable within six years.

POPE'S PRIVATE AUDIENCE TO ARCHBISHOP KENEALY.

HIS GRATIFICATION AT PROGRESS OF CHURCH IN INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Recd. 9-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

ROME.—His Holiness the Pope has received in private audience His Grace Dr. Kenealy, Archbishop of Simla and conversed with great interest on the conditions in India. He expressed hope that the population would soon be tranquil and that all races would cooperate for the prosperity of the country. His Holiness was most gratified with the Archbishop's account to the great progress of Church in India.

MR. MONTAGU GOING TO SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 11.

Recd. 3-30 a.m., Mar. 18.

Mr. Montagu is going to Scotland for final stage of treatment. He hopes to return to Parliament in three weeks.

BRITISHERS' FREE GIFT TO INDIA.

AND LOCAL AGENCY'S FREE INTERPRETATION.

"THE MISCHIEVOUS AGITATOR ABROAD."

FRIENDLY WARNING TO THE VOTER!

A pamhplet headed "The Indian Constitutial Reforms and What they Mean" and and marked (For free distribution.) is reported to have been distributed free at the recent Poona District Conference held at Junnar. The pamphlet bears the imprint "Bombay. . . . Printed at the Government Central Press, 1920. . . ." Its contents are reproduced below in full. It is believed to have been set circulation under instructions from the Director of Informaflon Bureau.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS.

In every country in the world there are evilly disposed people who endeavour to stir up disorder and discontent by means of agitation against the ruling authorities. There are such people in India as in every other country, and in India these mischief makers have falsely asserted that the British have governed India selfishly and in their own interests. without regard to th interests of the Indian peoples.

The history of the British administra tion of India proves such statements to be entirely false.

Many independent witnesses have testified to the justice. purity and unselfishness of the British Administration of India. An American missionary, Miss Marie Gauthey, formerly in Kolhapur, has just made the statement in America that British rule in India is made as nearly perfect as it can be made. This American lady says:—"The British try to do the right thing in face of unbelievable obstacles. They make mistakes, but when they discover them they act promptly to correct them There is more unrest in America than in India."

The aim of British rule in India has always and from the very first been to improve conditions for the peoples of India, and to help them in every way toward the work of properly and justly administering their own country for themselves as soon as they should be capable of doing so.

Even as far back as 120 years ago Sir Thomas Munro wrote.

"What is to be the final result of our arrangements on the character of the people? Is it to be raised or is to be lowered? Are we to be satisfied with merely securing our power and protecting the inhabitants or are we to endeavour to raise their character, to render them worthy of filling higher stations in the management of their country and devising plans for its improvement? . . . . We should look upon India not as a temporary possession but as one which is to be maintained permanently until the natives shall become enlightened to frame a regular government for themselves and to conduct and preserve it."

From this it will be seen that even since more than 100 years ago the English have kept steadily before them the aim of advancing the peoples of India gradually towards governing themselves. That has been the aim of all the education which the British have introduced throughout India. From time to time, whenever circumstances permitted, with safety for the people of India, further advances in this direction have been regularly made. Now we are on the eve of an even greater advance than has ever been made before, by means of what are called the Indian Constitutional Reforms, as recommended by His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu. the Secretary of State, in their Report of 1918.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

On 20th August, 1917. the Secretary of State for India made a very important announcement in the House of Commons in the course of which he said:—

"The policy of His Majesty's Government, with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is that of the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the administration and the gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. They have decided that substantial steps in this direction should be taken as soon as possible, and that it is of the highest importance as a preliminary to considering what these steps should be, that there should be a free and informal exchange of opinion between those in authority at Home and in India. . . . . I would add that progress in this policy can only be achieved by successive stages. The British Government and the Government of India, on whom the responsibility lies for the welfare and advancement of the Indian peoples, must be judges of the time and measure of each advance, and they must be guided by the co-operation received from those upon whom new opportunities of service will thus be conferred and by the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility."

With regard to this statement the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State, wrote in their Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms as follows:—

"We take these words to be the most momentous utterance ever made in India's chequered history. They pledge the British Government in the clearest terms to the adoption of a new policy towards three hundred millions of people. The policy, so far as Western communities are concerned, is an old and tried one. Englishmen believe in responsible government as the best form of government that they know; and now in response to requests from India they have promised to extend it to India also under the conditons set out in the announcement."

These proposed Reforms in the constitution and administration of Government in India have now finally been approved by the British Parliament. received the sanction of the King Emperor and been made law.

To obtain full understanding of the details of these far-reaching Constitutional Reforms. which have rightly been described as introducing the most momentous advances in India's history, it is necessary to make a close study both of the Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms by the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, and of the Government of India Bill by which the Reforms were incorporated into law (both these publications may be referred to in the Bureau of the Government of Bombay Directorate of Information, Secretariat—formerly Freeman-Thomas Hospital, Esplanade Road, Bombay, or purchased at a low price). Described in the briefest and most cursory outlines, it may be said that the Reforms definitely introduce Parliamentary Government into India as a first vital step in the progress towards responsible self-government. The Reforms will at once very greatly increase the responsibilities and scope of all the Provincial Governments, and through them will add greatly to the responsibilities of every individual citizen of each Presidency and Province.

Thus the Presidency of Bombay will hav a Legislative Council consisting of some 111 members, of whom at least 70 per cent. will be elected by the people, whilst not more than 20 per cent. will be official members. Ministers will be appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Council to hold different Portfolios.

In the same way with regard to the Government of India there will be a Council of State consisting of not more than 60 members, of whom not more than 20 will be official; and there will be a Legislative Assembly consisting of 140 members, of whom 100 will be elected by the people.

From the outset there will be some five million voters upon whom will rest the responsibility of electing representatives for these first Parliamentary governments under the reformed constitution of India; and this number will increase in the future.

There is always risk of trouble in sudden and drastic changes of administration. Therefore, and in order to protect the peoples of India from risk and danger, the Imperial Parliament decided, upon the advice of the Viceroy and the Secretary of State, that these great and progressive changes in the administration of India should be gradual. This is very important. and will enable the Ministers, the members of the Legislative Councils, and the voters who elect them to learn as they progress, and to avoid the more dangerous kinds of blunders. Thus in the Presidency of Bombay, and in other Presidencies and Provinces, certain subjects will be called "Reserved," and will be dealt with by the Governor-in-Council, whilst other subjects called "Transferred" will be in the control of the Ministers who will be elected members of the Legislative Council, and therefore will truly represent the people, because the Legislative Council will be elected by the people, no more than 20 per cent. of its members being officials. Gradually. as the Ministers and the people learn, the number of the "Transferred" subjects will be increased

"USE VOTES WISELY AND CAREFULLY."

It is. of course, of the greatest possible importance that the people should use their votes wisely and carefully. They should never be carried away by windy talk, but should carefully think out fo themselves the principles and policies which any candidate for election puts befor them. and satisfy themselves of his honourable and truly patriotic character and intentions, before they vote for him. All who are qualified to vote should get their names on the electoral rolls as soon as they can. Some day every adult man and woman may be able to vote. That will be in years to come, when more people are educated, and time has been allowed for the preparation of extended electoral rolls. In the beginning the voters will be those who own a little land in the country or who live in a house in the municipal areas.

The amount of time required to bring India to the stage of full self-government will depend chiefly upon how long it takes the peoples of India to learn how to use their votes, and how long it takes the representatives whom they elect to learn the work of sober and responsible political life. Agitation and strife would, of course only delay this process. Sober study and patient work—the loyal service of India's interests and loyal co-operation between all sections and parties—will bring us more quickly to the desired goal.

In this way the British have made a free gift to the peoples of India of privileges and opportunities such as have rarely been bestowed by one people upon another. What these privileges and opportunities which are called the Reforms actually mean is this:—The Government of India is being so altered and modified as to make it possible for the peoples of India to move steadily forward hand in hand with their British governors and administrators towards the ultimate goal of complete and responsible self-government. So, far from putting any obstacles in the way, the British are making and will make every possible effort to enable the peoples of India to reach the goal of self-government as speedily as is possible with justice and security for all.

That is why the British have introduced the Reforms, and that is the sole object of the Reforms. As to how long it will take for India to reach the desired goal, that depends upon the Indian peoples themselves, and the energy, sincerity, honesty and loyalty with which they co-operate in the work of carrying out these great Reforms. If the Indian leaders and politicians study well, work hard and patiently and co-operate loyally as patriotic citizens should; and if the people of India seriously think out all these matters as they are put before them, and so fit themselves to judge between right and wrong, false leaders and true leaders, the real truth and the windy falsehoods spread by agitators, then India will progress steadily and successfully, under the Reforms, towards complete, eventual self-government. Agitation and faction fighting must inevitably delay progress. Mere talks, speech-making and foolish clamouring for immediate instalments of still wider powers will accomplish nothing good, but will only hold the country back. Honest, study, hard work, continuous education, and the loyal working of all sections hand in hand: this and this only can make the Reforms as successful as the King Emperor and the British people desire them to be, and so shorten India's journey towards the goal which Britain has set before her of responsible self-government.

There can no longer be any shadow of an excuse for the mischievous work of those extremist speakers and writers who seek to stir up ill-feeling against the Government, or strife between different sections of the people. In the past. such agitators have pleaded that they worked in the cause of patriotism. Such a claim cannot possibly be made now. Agitation has become out of date, and abuse of the Government means to-day abuse of the force making for India's progress. The man who interfers in any way with that progress cannot possibly be a true Indian Patriot. On the contrary, he is one who, for his own purpose, is deliberately causing delay and obstruction in India's progress towards self-government. The real Indian leader and true Indian patriot have recognised this, and laying aside all petty strife and opposition are devoting themselves to that loyal co-operation with the Government by means of which alone these Reforms can successfully be carried out, and the benevolent desires of the King Emperor for his Indian subjects be fulfilled.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 19TH OF MARCH, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

38-19—174-18—Motichand and D, Bapulal Girdharlal v Maganlal Dullabhji, Daphtary F and D. Part heard.

61-19—79-19—Mehta D. and L. Narandas Rughnathdas a firm v. Shantilal Bholabhai a firm Motichand and D..

79-19—872-19—Mulla and M. Bhicaji Chimanlal a firm v. Gokaldas Calji a firm N. C. Dalal.

20-20—31-20—Smetham B. and Co. Merwanji Punjiaji and Son. v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay Little and Co.

33-19—413-18—Merwanji K. and Co. Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia and anr. v. Serabji Nowroji Ganmadia and ors Mirza M. and M. Merwanji K. and Ch. Jehangir and S. Ardeshir H. D. and Co. Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1574-19—Merwanji K and Co, Hargovindas Vrajvallabhdas a firm v Narotam Mangalji a firm, M B Chothia, Part heard.

436-19—Ard H D and Co, Chhabildas Nathoobhai a firm v Haji Vali Mahomed Musa Motiwalla a firm, Mer K and Co.

2089-19—Mehta D and L, Bhimjibhai Fulchand a firm v Babu B Murlidhar a firm, Madh K and Ch.

767-19—Malvi M R & Co., Messrs Bhagwandas Netram a firm v. Messrs Chhabildas Nathubhai a firm, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1967-19—Munchershaw & N. Ranchhaodlal Gordharlal v. Messrs Gopalji Gangji a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

1991-19—N C Dalal, Wadilal Purshotamdas a firm v. Varajdas Rowji a firm, Motichand & D.

1179-19—Mehta D & L, Keshavlal Poonjabhai Tricumlal Mulchand a firm, Captain & V.

983-19—Shroff & D, Javeri Shantidas Khetsey & Co. a firm v. Punjabi Nanakchand Isharsingh a firm, Madh K & Ch.

1903-19—Captain & V, Messrs Abdulla Haji Manji & Co. a firm v. Khoja Mahomedally Hajibhoy, Muncher-shaw & N.

1450-19—Mulla & M, Munchershaw Dadabhoy Sethna v. M H Baga & ors, Jehangir M & S.

1646-19—Dikshit M & Co., Gopalji Gokuldas a firm v. Gordhandas Kallianji Bhatt. Amar & M.

1178-19—Bhai K & Gir, Gopaldas Laxminarayen a firm v. Varandas Kakubhai a firm, Mulla & M.

562-19—Motichand & D, Messrs Madhavji Dayal & Co. a firm v. Messrs C Nagardas Manilal a firm, Purnanand & Co., Amin & D.

215-10—Jamshedji R & D, Sha Premchand Chhaganlal a firm v. Amratlal Hiralal a firm, Bhai & Gir.

077-19—Khanvalla & Co., Jeshinghbai Teherchand a firm v. Mohanlal Surchand, Jamshedji R & D.

977-19—Mehta D & L, Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy v. The Alliance Trading Co. a firm, Mer K & Co.

24-19—Mulji & Tha, Chaturbhuj Motilal a firm v. Bharmal Shripal a firm, Molvi N R & Co.

597-19—Malvi M R & Co., Chunilal Madaolal a firm v. Makhanlal Bajranglal a firm, Shroff & V.

1058-19—Mehta D & L, Narandas Dworkadas & Co. a firm v. Harnandrai Bejnath a firm, Matu J & M.

306-10—Mulla & M, Chhhotalal Laloobhai a firm v. J P Seth & Co. a firm. Mer K & Co.

1238-10—Mehta D & L, M A Bros a firm v. Dayabhai Hiralal a firm.

1660-19—Pandia and Co, H Harilal and Bros a firm v Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2729-19—Merwanji K and Co, The Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd and ors v Accacio Gabriel Viegas and ors, Daphtary F and D. Payne and Co, Motichand and D,. Part heard.

1139-18—Amin and D, Tricumlal Amratlal v The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Co. Crawford B and Ce. Part heard 16-2-20.

635-19—Judah and S, Joseph Hai Reubin and anr v Abraham Jacob Raymond and ors, Wadia G and Co. Part heard 27-2-20.

SHORT CAUSE.

2018-19—Hiralal Th and Co. Manilal Vadilal a firm v. Manilal Gordhandas a firm. Part heard 14-10-19.

PETITION EOR HEARING.

In Re 2 Schedule to C P C and Re Suit No 1476-18—Captain and Vaidya, Hamid bin Abdul Aziz bin Saleh v Gopal Purshotam, Madh K and Ch.

SHORT CAUSES.

1797-19—Vachha and Co, Messrs Madanlal Chavdari v Shivji Hirji and anr, Pandia and Co, Against 2nd defendant only.

2091-19—Sham M and H, Jannoo Sooder Patil and anr v Lakhamsey Vijpal Vira, Daphtary F and D.

3359-19—Mulla and M, Oottomchand Hirji a firm v Chhaganlal Dullabhdas a firm, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP

In the Division Court No. 53.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1753-18—Craigie B and C, Ranchoddas Purshotam and Co a firm v Haji Sakoor Gany a firm, Payne and Co.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

504-18—Tyabji D and Co, Bai Matubai widow v Ranchoddas Jethabhai and anr, Daphtary F and D, Manilal and Kher.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS OF COMR'S REPORT.

634-16—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajaff v Malam Rashid Malam Sayed, Part heard.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd..

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Manchute Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 3B Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, 5 Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., RFF, RF Conc., G, G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black FL Conc., FR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G, R.
Thionone Brown, R, Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Cosinth G Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R, G,
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo R, B
Thionone Isabelline

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2R Con
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2R Powder, 2R Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder;
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra, BN P.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BH
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prine Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Ad Yellow G
Acold Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra M, MN, S
Wool Scarlet 6B

Direct Colours

Benso Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diamamine Fast Yellow T
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct B e 2B
Paramine Direct Br wn G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 10R
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange B

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black R

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

Samples and Quotations application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams "MAHADOKAR"

KHILAFAT DAY

AT THE

Shrikrishna Stores Co., Ld.

KRISHNA BUILDNG
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE PROGRESSIVE HOUSE

IN BOMBAY.

REPUTATION

CAN NOT BE PURCHASED
BUT MUST BE EARNED

THE

New Water Proof Over Coats

Or

Mackintoshes
Which Supplied
by

K. C. MARROTT

189-91, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

Enjoy This Distinction

Fresh Shipments
Expected Shortly
Stock May Exhaust
Like Last Year.
To Avoid Disappointments

Register Your Orders Now

Prices Rs 10/—To 15/—
New Pit Hats Sola Hats
Rs 2/—Each.

Secondhand Water Proof Over Coats Great Coats
Rs 5/—To 10/—Each

AMUSEMENTS.

LOOK SHARP! LOOK SHARP!!

FOR THE NEWEST THRILLS.

REALISM : KEYNOTE OF THESE THRILLERS.

NEW WHIRLWIND VITAGRAPH SERIAL

"Perils of Thunder Mountain"

BEGINS FROM TO-MORROW AT THE

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

FEATURING ANTONIO MORENO OF THE "HOUSE OF HATE" FAME AND CAROL HOLLOWAY.

ROMANCE AND REALISM MINGLE IN SNOW STORMS.

THIS IS SOMETHING QUITE NEW
DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY
TO SEE THE OPENING EPISODES.

MUSTAPHA'S PHILOSOPHY.

SAVES A WOMAN FROM HER PERPETUAL DOWNFALL

Mustapha is the Egyptian servant steeped in Oriental philosophy of the lesscury loving Mignon, who lived in the Palace of the Dawn in Cairo with wealth at her command of the Russian Baron, with whom she had cloped. Mustapha philosophises and brings this shallow minded woman to her senses and thus saves her from her downfall.

TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY !
TO SEE THIS SOUL-STIRRING DRAMA
AT THE

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST
TO-MORROW BEGINS
Perils of Thunder Mountain
Capital Vitograph Serial of Fifteen Thrilling Episodes.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30
"FANTASTICS"
"FANTASTICS"
A CLEVER COMBINATION OF HUMOUR, SONG & DANCE PRESENTED IN AN UNCONVENTIONAL MANNER.
No. 2 Programme
To-night, Saturday Matinee and Saturday night.
No. 3 Programme
Sun., Mon. & Tues. nights.
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
Plan at S. Rose & Co.

Picture Programme
TO-DAY AT 6-30
The seven-reel FOX photoplay
"When a Man Sees Red."
When a man comes face to face with his mortal enemy and the two of them stand bare-handed with the lust to conquer blazing in their eyes, the veneer of civilzation slips from them like a cloak and the slumbering passions of their cave-men ancestors awaken in their hearts. It is then that a man "sees red".
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT !
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes, Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes, Rs. 5 each.)

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
by the Middle of April
THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.
THE BIGGEST OPERA COY. EVER BROUGHT OUT TO INDIA.
BOX PLAN WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT !
TO-NIGHT !!
TO-NIGHT !!!

Virginia Pearson

the Velvet-Eyed Lady of the Screen in a screamingly funny dramatic farce-comedy entitled

Impossible Catherine

enty of Drama—
Plenty of Farce—
Plenty of Comedy—

Virginia Pearson

Playing a Devil-may-care, Up-to-date "Down-with-man," "Marriage abolishing" young female of Impossible Ideas in

Impossible Catherine

A purposely impossibly story, dealing with impossible situations, with a perfectly impossible heroine and an impossible perfect hero. That's "Impossible Catherine" in a nutshell.

COME ALONG IN TO-NIGHT
THERE HOPE'LL BE ROOM FOR YOU.

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

LUKE—"Don't Shove." COMIC
Valley of Isere (Coloured film)
Time : 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p. m.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY
20th March
AN EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTION
WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

Depicting the
Work of the Indian Expeditionary force in France,
Photographed on the Western front and described by
Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD,
LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.P.S.
The MAN who actually faced death to take the FILM
WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

The Greatest of All War Films,
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EMPIRE.

COMMENCING TO-MORROW SATURDAY, March 20th, 1920.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of and in the Presence of
Teir Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.
AN EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTION
WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

Depicting the
Work of the Indian Expeditionary Force in France.
Photographed on the Western Front and Described by,
Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD,
LL.D., F.R.G.S., F.R.P.S
The man who actually faced death to take the Film
WITH THE

"Empire's Fighters"

The Greatestof All War Films.
Prices for 9-30 Shows.
Opening Nights Rs 10 downwards.
From Sunday to Firday Rs. 5 downwards
Popular Prices for 6-30 show Booking at S. Rose & Co.
"Dr. Girdwood gives all his receipts from the films to Charity, and Dr. Girdwood will be grateful for all subscriptions for his branch of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund, and all such donations sent to His Excellency the Governor will be acknowledged in the Press."
In aid of the Imperial Indian Relief Fund.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

The Event of the Season
Commencing To-morrow Saturday 20th March
Commencing To-morrow Saturday 20th March
at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920
A well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting the
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

Saturday, March 20th, at 9-30 p.m.
Matinee, Sunday 21st March, at 5-30 p.m.

"Nothing but The Truth"

The record success from the Savoy Theatre.

Monday 22nd March, at 9-30 p. m.
Tuesday 23rd March, at 9-30 p. m.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

The Sparkling Comedy.
Wed. & Thurs. 24th & 25th

"Sacred & Profane Love"

Fri. & Sat. 26th & 27th

"Lord Richard in the Pantry"

Booking at Rose & Co.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Great Tale of a Man with a Past and of Sweet Innocence !
SIR ARTHUR PINERO'S

"The Gay Lord Quex"

In 5 Reels
(A MAN OF "AFFAIRS")
A virile adaptation of the most thundering stage success of modern times.
Featuring

"Miss IRENE VANBRUGH"

Sweet Innocence

GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

IN AID OF THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUND.
G. M. COLLEGE HINDU POOR BOYS' FUND.
On SUNDAY, 21st March, 1920.
at 5-30 p.m. at the
ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.
Music, Comic Plays, Dramas, Conjuring tricks, Feats of strength, Tableaus, etc., by the students of the Grtat Medical College.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 5, 3, 2.
Unreserved, Re. 1.
Tickets can be had from the Clerk Anatomy Hall, Grant Medical College or at the door.

Think Imperially

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially !
Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.

Rs. 250.
Fix on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.
Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.
Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

		Bales.
Total Days' Sales at Livepool		4,000
.. .. Sales on Spec & for Exp.		
.. .. Sales of East Indian		100
.. .. Imports		
Mid. Americans Spot		29.10
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		85.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	May	36.69
	July	34.02
	Oct.	31.39
New Orleans 10 a.m.	May	37.25
	Oct.	31.53

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

Months.	To-day's price
Mar.	26.45
April.	25.78
May	25.38
June.	24.87
July.	24.38
Aug.	23.80
Sept.	23.03
Oct.	22.41
Nov.	21.96
Dec.	21.56
Jan.	21.26
Feb.	21.02

Tone :—Steady.
Spot :—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 11th.

M.G. Bengal Good	15.82
.. .. Fully Good	16.57
.. .. Fine	17.07
.. No. 1 Oomra Good	20.19
.. .. .. Fully Good	20.35
.. .. .. Fine	21.35
.. Broach Good	23.10
.. .. .. Fully Good	23.35
.. .. Fine	23.60
.. Scinde Good	16.00
.. .. .. Fully Good	16.75
.. .. .. Fine	17.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	40,000
Fiuture at New York May	36.53
.. July	33.77
.. Oct.	31.55
Spot Cotton at New York	41.00
.. .. Orlean	40.75
Future at New Orleans Mar.	36.96
.. .. Oct.	31.27

New York, Mar. 16th.

Futures at New York May	37.22

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 18.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 487 for Fully Good Broach April-May, touched Rs 489 and declined to Rs. 483. After remaining quiet but steady for some time at this rate the quotation at 3 p.m. was Rs. 482. The bazaar closed at Rs. 481. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 481, declined to Rs. 479 and closed as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet and the enquiry by exporters and mills has been moderate.

The market will be entirely closed to-morrow (Friday).

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	484
Gully Good M.G. Bengal	..	March	310
..	..	May	324
Fine Oomras	..	March	402
..	..	May	410

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS,

QUOTATIONS, 18th MAR. 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	March	310
.. ..	..	May	323
Gully Good M.G. Broach	..	April-May	481
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	March	403
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	Sept.	407

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G Bengals	435	332	312	292	Ready.
M.G Sind Punjab	485	332	312	292	..
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	465	415	390	..	..
Central P. No. 1	..	465	440	..	..
M.G. Central No. 2	..	445	420	..	..

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 18th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	22,331 Bales.
Wheat	18,518 Cwts.
Linseed	1,747 ..
Rape etc	3,026 ..
Gingellyseed	2,144 ..
Poppyseed	1,316 ..
Groundnuts	551 ..
Castorseed	96 ..
Rice	106,404 ..
Myrabollams	2,926 ..
Cottonseed	24,735 ..
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1,188 ..
Jewar	80 ..
Maize	Nil
Barley	13 ..
Bajtree	2,420 ..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Mar 18th 4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs	a	p	Rail Delivery Rs	a	p
Wheat White Delhi 70-80	58	0	0	5	4	0
.. .. Cawnpore 70-80	58	0	0	5	4	0
.. Karachi Benga	54	0	0	7	13	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	0	0	13	2	0
.. Cawnpore	13	0	0	13	2	0
.. Yellow Cawnpore	14	8	0	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18	4	0	17	0	0
.. Thin	18	12	0	18	8	0
Nilseed, White 85-15	105	0	0	21	5	0
.. Gaizi 75-25	98	0	0	..	..	..
.. Gaizi 60-40	94	0	0	..	..	..
.. Black	53	0	0	..	..	..
Poppyseed, White	17	0	0	18	0	0
Groundnuts	95	0	0	..	..	..
Mowraseed	8	0	0	..	..	..
Barley	44	0	0	..	..	..
Castorseed	60	0	0	12	12	0

Forward:	Rs	a	p
Wheat April-May	8	12	6
Linseed May	16	11	6

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 18th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2/3 7/16
Bank Demand	2/3 1/2
[illegible]	2/4
On Denmark	215
On Holland Rotterdam	230
On Hongkong	122½
On U.S.A.	126½
On Japan	106
On Switzerland	162

Market Quiet.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 18.

BULLION.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 23-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 2/3 7/16.
D D on London 2/3 9/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 1/2.
D D on France 535 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 615 frcs.
T T on Japan Rs. 104½.
60 Days sight Rs. 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 98.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 98 8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 80.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 81.
3½ per cent Paper 57/8.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 67.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 64.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak, but improved and closed steady with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates at the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

Ahd Advance 2300, Bombay Cotton 1320, By Dyeing 1600, By United 2440, Century 127½, Cent India 4240, Colaba 5150 xd., Coorla 2650, N Currimbhoy 1087/8, David 1535, Fazalbhoy 1395, Finlay 1305, Ind Maiwa 607/8, Kasturchand 2730, Kohinoor 2830, Madhowji 4650, New Great 670 xd, New City 2350 xd, Peerless 1210, Shapurji 415, Simplex 1187/8, Swan 1410, Swadeshi 4450, Andhra Valley 800, Alnck 1292/8, B Burma 860 xd., Bt Burma Petrol 23/12, Ry Tramway 1020 x rt., B Steam 500, Bundi 56/8, Ind Cem nt 635, Katni ordinary 340 Katni defd 1800, New India Insur 38 pr, Shivrajpur 37, Tata ordinary 192/8 xd, Tata defd 880, Tata Hydro 1210, Tata Bank 53, Tata Oil 525, Scindia Steam 20 pr.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, March 18.)

Mr. T. J. Reed, Superintendent, Juvenile Prison, Dharwar, is granted privilege leave for six months with effect from the 18th March 1920.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. L. Wickham, Jailor, Juvenile Prison, Dharwar, to act as Superintendent of the Juvenile Prison, Dharwar, during the absence on leave of Mr. Reed.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. S. L. Bhimoria, proceeding on leave, pending further orders :—

Mr. Atmaram Anant Chitre, LL.B., to act as Third Judge.

Mr. Ratanji Sorabji Dadachanji, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Judge.

Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Bilimoria, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fifth Judge.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Mr. J. A. Saldanha as Assistant Judge of Thana, under the Provincial Civil Service Rules, for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Assistant Judge at Ratnagari held by Mr. D. A. Idgunji for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. D. R. Norman, I.C.S., Assistant Judge at Belgaum, is granted with effect from the 7th April 1920, privilege leave for five months and twenty-five days and special leave for three months with permission to prefix the Easter holidays to the leave.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. E. Butler to act as District Superintendent of Police in Sind vice Mr. H. S. Needham proceeding on leave till relieved by Mr. J. W. Rowland.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Hector Ratanji Kothavala, M.B. on return from leave, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba, vice Mr. I. Fleming proceeding on leave or pending further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Mr. W. J. Newland, Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records Office, privilege leave for five months and nineteen days with effect from 1st May 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. Shamrao Vinayak [illegible] Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from 19th April 1920 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., to be Provincial Superintendent of Census Operations in the Bombay Presidency, with effect from the 1st April 1920.

Mr. Sedgwick will, while in the discharge of his duties as Provincial Superintendent, occupy the position of Under Secretary to Government, General Department (Census).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XII of 1911) the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Talegaon Dabhade taluka Mawal in the Poona District, as certifying Surgeon for the "Paisa Fund Glass Works" factory situated at Talegaon.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., whose term of office as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay expires on the 31st March 1920, is re-elected to that office.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 17.

The disturbance has advanced eastwards and caused local rain in North-West Frontier Province. Rain also has fallen locally in Assam and there has been few falls in Upper Burma.

The chief amounts are :—Dibrugarh two inches, Silchar one and half, Parachinar a half.

Forecast :—Extension of rain or snow into Kashmir and North-East Baluchistan. Decrease in Assam.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST AGAINST CURRENCY MUDDLE

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU

A PUBLIC MEETING

will be held to protest against the present Currency and Exchange Policy of Government

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE, ON SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, AT 5-30 P.M

IF YOU WISH TO SAVE INDIA FROM THE EVILS OF THE PRESENT POLICY

Do not Fail to Attend the Meeting.

Speakers: Mr. M. A. JINNAH, The Hon. Mr. PURUSHOTTAMDAS THAKORDAS, Mr. MANU SUBEDAR, | Mr. N. M. MAZUMDAR, The Hon. Mr. C. V. MEHTA, Mr. SITARAM K. POTDAR, ,, B. F. MADON, | Mr. S. R. BOMANJI, Mr. MAVJI GOVINDJI, ,, JAMNADAS DWARKADAS, ,, SURAJMAL LALLOOBHAI, | The Hon. Mr. SHERIF DEVJI KANJI; Mr. HANSRAJ PRAGJI THACKERSEY ,, FAZLBHOY EBRAHIM, ,, KELKAR, | Prof. V. G. KALE, Mr. CAWASJI JEHANGIR, and others.

INDIANS ABROAD.

SAFEGUARDING THEIR INTERESTS.

IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION'S ACTIVITIES.

The report of the Managing Committee of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, for the period from 12th August, 1915, to 31st December, 1918, has just been published.

The Association owes its existence to the South African Indian Relief Fund, organized in 1914, at the instance of the late lamented Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, with the late lamented Sir R. J. Tata as President, and Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta as Vice-President, for the purpose of helping our fellow-countrymen in South Africa in their struggle against the Asiatic Registration Act of the South African Union Government. The Honorary Secretaries of the South African Indian Relief Fund had, at that time, a substantial balance in their hands and a meeting of the subscribers to the Fund which met on the 3rd November, 1914, had no hesitation in deciding that the balance should be devoted in securing safeguarding and maintaining the economic interests and the civil rights of Indians as equal subjects of the British Crown in all British Colonies as well as foreign countries and a committee, to be called the South-African Indian Committee, consisting of several leading subscribers, was appointed and authorised to form an Association for the purpose of "safeguarding the interests of Indians outside India."

The Committee met on 12th August, 1915, when they called into being an association which was named the "Imperial Indian Citizenship Association." One of the first questions taken up by the Association was the question of financial assistance to Mr. C. F. Andrews in his tour of the Colonies with the object of studying conditions of Indian indentured labour in those places. A maximum of £500 was sanctioned by the Association for the purpose. The other questions which occupied the attention of the Association during the year were the deportation of seven Indians from Mauritius and the South African question.

Messrs. Andrews and Pearson having returned from their tour to Fiji early in 1916, their report was published by the Association and submitted to the Government of India. In Febouary, 1917, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was called, presided over by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, to protest against the proposed continuance of indentured labour to Fiji and other colonies and to demand its immediate discontinuance. The ladies of Bombay also held a meeting of protest and a request was made to the Viceroy to receive a deputation of the Women of India to address H. E. personally on the question. The Association also decided to afford financial assistance to Mr. Andrews in his second deputation to Fiji.

ACTIVITIES IN 1918.

Mr. Gandhi's final draft on the Inter-Departmental Committee's Report was the first item placed for the consideration of the Council at its meeting on the 4th January, 1918.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Association held on the 22nd April the Rev. Mr. Andrews addressed the Committee on certain aspects of the Indian Labour Problem and other questions which had come under his notice in the course of his late visit to Australia and Fiji. A decision of the Supreme Court of Maritzburg ruling that subjects of Native States were not "British Subjects" was brought to the notice of the Committee at this meeting and it was decided to make a rtpresentation to the Government on that important question. The Committee sanctioned the remission of a sum of £1,000 to Fiji on the recommendation of the Rev. Mr. C. F. Andrews. ffor the opening of a school at Fiji and for supplying some nurses for a year.

At this meeting Mr. G. W. Tadwalker, Secretary of the Indian Association, Nairobi, East Africa, read a paper on the conditions of Indians in British East Africa, The letter of the Hon. Mr. Purottamdas on the same subject was also considered, and it was resolved that a representation be made to the Government of India asking them to move the Colonial office with a view to remedy the grievances detailed by Mr. Tadwalker, and also the grievances to which the attention of the Committee had been drawn by the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, and that Sir H. A. Wadya be requested to draft a representation in connection therewith.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

On the 31st of December, 1918, the financial position of the Association was as follows:—

It had securities of the face value of Rs. 4,20,000 lodged for safe custody in the Bank of Bombay in the names of the Trustee including Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir H. A. Wadya, The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt., Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. K. Natranjan and Mr. J. B. Petit. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,320-8-0 and Rs. 13,200-11-5 respectively and the balance at the Bank was Rs. 569-12-8.

Finally the Committee's report says:—

In concluding the Report of the working of the Association from the day of its birth to the end of 1918, the Committee of the Association begs to claim that the Association has contributed its humble mite towards the solution of the vexed question of Indentured Indian Labour in the colonies. The Committee of the Association records its deep thankfulness to the Government of India and the Home Government for the abolition of Indentured Labour, a step which removed a great stigma on the character and economic efficiency of the people of India as a whole, and freed the good name of the British Government from being entangled in measures which were nothing short of revolting, seeing that they sought to reduce Indians to a position of unmitigated helotage. The Association has carefully considered the question of emigration to the colonies and is of opinion that no indentured labour, of any description whatsoever, should be established in place of indentured labour, and is of opinion that no substituted system is called for. It is to be hoped that the representations of the people of this country will receive the weight and consideration they deserve.

The other questions to which the Association addressed itself during the last four years have not yet completed their official rounds. But the Committee wishes to assure the public that the Association watches and will continue to watch the interests of Indians outside India with the utmost vigilance and nothing possible will be left undone to improve the lot and status of our fellow-countrymen, who have left their motherland with the obvious object of making their lives more tolerable than they thought was possible in their own country.

The Committee of the Association must also take this opportunity of expressing their deep sense of gratitude to that watchful, courageous and self-sacrificing patriot, Mr. M. K. Gandhi, to whose heroic labours in the cause of Indian Emigrants, is, in a large measure, due, such success as the Association has won during the last four years. Mention must also be made of such friends of India as the Rev. Mr. C. F. Andrews, and Mr. H. S. Polak who have done not a little in helping the the cause of Indians out of India. The Association feels that the time is fast approaching when all the different questions, for dealing with which this Association has been organized, will be coming to the front in the immediate future. The din of war and the party truce, which, under the necessity of the political and military situation of the Empire had hushed all differences and suspended all disputes, having come to an end, the old feelings of rivalry will again revive and the old views of self-interest will hold their wonted place once more in the counsels of the self-governing dominion sof the British Empire and probably also in all the countries of the world, with which India and Indians are in some kind of economic contact. And, it is not an exaggeration to say that, unless India came to the help of her sons abroad, the lot of the latter will be unthinkable in the extreme.

RENEWED TROUBLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Even as this report is presented the South African Union Parliament has already passed an Act which cuts down the right of Indians, poor as these rights already are of holding lands and trade licenses and more legislation of the kind is expected to follow. A great and vigorous movement for the repeal of all disabilities new and old is loudly called for, and must be at once taken in hand to vindicate the status of Imperial Citizenship which Indians unquestionably hold. Agitation in the Dominions, diplomatic representation to the various states concerned, unmistakable articulation of public opinion in India, with a view to stengthen the hands of the Government in India and England: all this is and more will be imperative in the immediate future, and your Committee appeals to you for losing no time in authorising and providing for vigorous work to secure reconstruction of the position of Indians outside India, in order that complete removal of racial inequality and differential legislation of every kind may be

A NEW RENT ACT WANTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Managing Committee of the Bombay Tenants' Association have instructed me again to address your esteemed paper in continuation of my last letter, in which the necessity for permanent legislation to supersede the Rent Act on its expiration was amply demonstrated. My Committee do not presume to draft a complete new Act, which has to reconcile so many conflicting and complex interests; but they wish to insist on a point of vital importance to tenants, one on which consensus of opinion and united action must be concentrated, as landlords will most strenuously oppose it—security of tenure.

Section 9, (sub-section 2) of the Rent Act enacts that the landlord may recover possession of premises "where the premises are reasonably and bona fide required by the landlord either for the erection of buildings or for his own occupation for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the promises are held, on where the land lord can show any cause which may be deemed satisfactory by the Court."

Under this sub-section the landlord can therefore recover possession for three distinct reasons.

I. For the erection of buildings.
II. For his own occupation.
III. For any reason deemed satisfactory by the Court.

We shall leave III for future consideration.

(I) Is theoretically sound, as it enables a landlord to recover possession for the purpose of building, with a view to increase the housing accommodation, which is our great need? But pulling down in order to rebuild must temporarily aggravate our deplorable conditions, and should on no account be permitted. Moreover it presents a great temptation to the landlord, as the old houses fall under the Rent Act, while the new buildings do not, thus causing a rise in rents. Landlords who have the means to pull down first and rebuild afterwards should be made to employ their money to greater public advantage by building first on vacant lands. No structure should be pulled down unless it is unfit for human habitation, or in an unsafe condition.

Discussion on (II) has been reserved for the last as being the most fruitful cause of tenants' hardships. If the ejectment of tenants had been enacted in favour of the landlords owing the premises at the moment of passing the Rent Act, no one could have found fault with such a reasonable provision. But the original landlord—may sell his property for several times its original value, and the new landlord claim possession; in some cases the property is sold over and over again, each new landlord filing a suit of ejectment. Thus the tenant is faced by heavy expenses, which he never recovers in full, while each new landlord realises handsome profits. Considering in addition that the means of the tenant class are insignificant compared with the landlords' wealth, the prospect of a suit of ejectment is a veritable neightmare to the former, which often frightens them into compromising with the landlord at an unlawful figure of rent, or into vacating without seeking the protection of the Rent Act. The Act in its present form is a denial of justice. It does moreover encourage speculation; it does nothing, on the other hand, to encourage building, which alone can give us relief. Even a landlord who bona fide requires accommodation for himself, prefers to buy it ready made, so that his money flows into the wrong channel and instead of helping to solve the housing problem, makes it more acute.

In framing a New Act of a permanent character (permanent until normal conditions are restored by the completion of the schemes in hand or under consideration for the expansion of Bombay) the lessons of the past and the necessities of the present and of the future ought to be carefully weighed. Our necessity is and for many years to come will be accommodation—therefore the law should discourage any attempt to reduce even temporarily the existing accommodation, while it should encourage the erection now buildings on vacant lands. Under the provisions of the Rent Act tenants are far too insecure in their tenancy: both socially and economically such insecurity is wrong and may become dangerous. The creator of wealth is the tenant and not the landlord, because the tenant is a worker while the landlord, as such, is not. The tenant must consequently be protected so that his capacity for production be not impaired; nothing impairs it so much as insecurity of tenancy, which entails loss of money and time either in fighting out an issue forced upon him by the landlord, or in moving from place to place.

In conclusion, my Committee urges as strongly as possible the enactment of a new Act of a permanent character, but demands the repeal of Section 9 (sub-section 2) of the Rent Act, conceding recovery of possession only to landlords owners of premises at the moment of enactment, where the premises are wanted "for their own occupation or for the occupation of any person for whose benefit the premises are held."

My Committee in the end appeals to the tenant class as a whole and to all who have the welfare of our city at heart, to press upon Government the necessity for a permanent Act embodying the principle of security of tenancy. We are to-day paying very heavily for the ignorance, short-sightedness and inactivity of our predecessors and of previous Governments. If we do not open our eyes to the perils of the future, social, economical and perhaps even political, which bad and inadequate housing is sure to evoke, it may well be that, not our descendants, but we ourselves will have to pay a fearful penalty far exceeding our present discomfort.—Yours etc.,

J. K. PARULKAR,
Jt. Hony. Secretary Bombay Tenants' Association.
Servants of India Society's Home.

MAHARAJA OF DARBHUNGA DONATES RS. 5 LAKHS.

FOR MEDICAL COLLEGE IN PATNA.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, March, 17.

The Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhunga has written to his Agency the Hon'ble [illegible]

SUPER TAX.

ITS REMOVAL URGED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March, 17.

The Southern India Skin and Hide Merchants' Association have telegraphed to the Finance Member, the Government of India strongly urging that the Supertax as seriously impeding industrian progress be completely be removed, otherwise the flat rate of one anna per rupee should be levied on incomes of individuals and private firms, suggesting the loss of revenue thereby be met by newly imposing and enhancing already existing export duty on raw materials that could be manufactured locally, and by newly imposing and enhancing existing import duties on foreign manufactured articles that could well be manufactured in India.

AN URGENT PLEA TO SAVE THE OVAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I noticed with much regret, as doubtless thousands of people did, the news contained in some of the local papers that the South end of the Oval is to be built upon.

Surely the Legislative Council could be accommodated in one of the many halls at present in the City, particularly in the new Museum, which is unoccupied.

We are told that the new structure is to be a temporary one, and yet to cost Rs. 3,00,000. Is this not a needless waste of public money?

As the foundations have been started immediate action is necessary to prevent the work being proceeded with, and I would strongly urge on our Sheriff to call an early meeting at the Town Hall to protest against this, the only really open space of its size in the city, being built upon, and so restricted.

Another important consideration is that if the aeroplane service is to be of real utility to us in the near future, a much nearer starting and landing place than Juhu will have to be obtained. The Oval is the only place for this purpose, and is in the very heart of the city, so far as the principal business centre is concerned.

When Sharkpather is opened up as a comfortable residence for the overworked brains of the heads of firms, it will be possible to attend business from there daily, and to reach office within about half an hour from Sakarpathar, provided the aeroplanes alight on the Oval.

It is perhaps not known to the public that the water difficulty at Sakarpathar no longer exists, for wells could be excavated all over the place, similar to the one already excavated by me, and which at present holds water sufficient to supply the needs of several bangalows.

There have been too many short-sighted policies adopted in the past history of this city. I do hope this [illegible] will not be added to by spoiling the future possibilities of the Oval.—Yours etc.

Peps

ALWAYS keep a bottle of Peps handy, and immediately you feel throat soreness or irritation and want to cough, slip a Peps tablet into your mouth.

The powerful medicinal fumes given off by dissolving Peps *mingle with the air you breathe*, and, like the air of the Pine-woods up in the hills, reach every nook and corner of the throat, bronchials, and lungs.

Peps bathe the breathing tubes with germ-destroying vapour which is a sure safeguard against infectious coughs and colds. Peps are invaluable also for sore throat and tonsilitis, night coughs and bronchitis, sudden chills, malarial colds, early morning cough, wheeziness, hoarseness and other prevalent chest and lung troubles.

Of all Chemists and Stores at Re.1 per bottle, or Post free for Re.1-2 from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., CALCUTTA, or Messrs. Kemp & Co., BOMBAY, or The Colombo Apothecaries Coy., COLOMBO.

for COUGHS, COLDS, & BRONCHITIS.

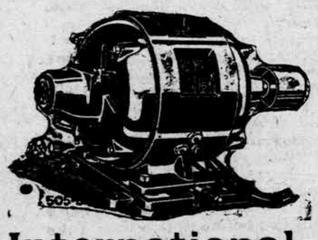
ROSE'S LIME JUICE

Delicious, Wholesome, Refreshing.

Prepared from the pure juice of the finest West Indian Lime Fruit, grown on our estates in Dominica, West Indies.

Insist on having ROSE'S.

Electric New Motors and Dynamos



Standard Voltages. Always in Stock. For Immediate delivery upto 100 H. P. Prices defy competition. Complete Estimate for wiring Installation etc.

would be sent on application.

THE

International Engineering Co.,

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS

British Hotel Lane, 46, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—THINENCO. Telephone No. 2825.

P. P. RELE & SONS

RUBBER STAMP

MANUFACTURERS

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

PRISON REFORM.

SOME NEEDED CHANGES.

EVIDENCE OF MR. T. A KULKARHI.

The following is the text of the written statement submitted by Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay, to the Indian Jails Committee:—

As prisons are no merger houses of detention but for correction and reformation, it is evident that they should be spacious enough so as to provide space for all kinds of methods of reformations and administrations. So that there should be ample room for workshops, industries, separate wards for separate classes, separate cells, common dining halls, drill grounds, gymnasiums, medical wards, a temple, a chapel or a place of worship, one or two meeting rooms, in addition to the usual accommodation. There should be a garden also if possible.

The Medical Superintendent in the district has generally not got much time to devote to prison matters. If a medical man with the qualifications mentioned below is available so much the better; but as it is feared that a medical man having ample time at his disposal as well as these qualifications will be difficult to secure, Superintendents should be chosen by Competitive Examinations on a basis like the following:—

The Superintendent should have had the benefit of a sound education; should be an experienced social worker, and hence should have a very good knowledge of human nature. Further he should have studied criminal science and should have some experience of paid or voluntary work. He should always be of a very high moral character and an impressing personality. He should be firm yet kind. The ideal Superintendent should be earnest, resolute, patient, tactful, devoted and intelligent. Above all he should always be hopeful and should have perfect belief in the methods that he follows. And to such a man a very wide power of discretion should be allowed by the Central Authorities. Such a Superintendent with the help and advice of the Jail Medical Advisor will be the fittest person to handle the administration of prison reform in the right way.

Discipline in Prisons.

There cannot be two opinions that very strict discipline must be maintained in prisons. In the fiery material of prisons relaxation or neglect of discipline is bound to be injurious. In fact, one of the several objects of imprisonment is to teach the prisoners how to keep self-control, for they have been committed to imprisonment because of their having lost it. They can acquire it by discipline alone. Also, in order that the imprisonment may be deterrrent the discipline must be so strict that people may not come to think it suitable to live in a prison. There are persons, no doubt, who can only be amenable to corporal punishment, but excepting such rare cases corporal punishment should not be given. The withdrawing of some privilege, or degradation of the prisoner in prisons where the grade or mark system may be adopted, a reduction or modification of diet with medical permission may be suitable form of punishment. And it should always be remembered that the obedience to discipline should ultimately be a willing one, and not only obedience for obedience's sake. Firmness alone has not a very good effect on the prisoners, still firmness mixed with kindness is not only appreciated but worshipped. And a criminal who has been punished by a Superintendent who is known to be firm and kind and well-intentioned will not meet with any sympathy from his fellowmen.

The moral effect of appointing Convict Officers may not be very beneficial. The Officer may be behaving well or may be an able Officer from other standpoints, yet the simple fact that he is a criminal and that he is one of those over whom he is appointed is sufficient to have a slightly demoralising result on the prisoners. There is also a tendency of the Officer being regarded as black-sheep in the prisoner's sense. He is looked upon as a tell-tale and the atmosphere created is calculated to lessen the other healthy influences of prison reform. Well behaved or deserving convicts may be given responsible places of easy work such as those of a clerk, librarian, teacher, cook or any similar place. Some monatory remuneration also may be credited to their account as reward for their good conduct.

Prison Labour.

Every prisoner should be liable to some labour even persons undergoing simple imprisonment should be made to work. Only the labour should not be unproductive or retributive like a heavy grind-mill. A certain amount of labour may be prescribed and where the system of marks may be adopted it will be an inducement to finish the work as soon as possible without shirking or laziness. The practice of taking convicts for labour outside prisons where the climate and the surroundings are unhealthy and where the supervision and the administration have naturally got to be tyrannical is handful and should not be adopted.

Machinery may be used in Jails. Under strict supervision there is no objection to introduce power driven machinery also. More supervision may be employed and criminals who may be thought dangerous may not be allowed access to the power plant. If prisoners when they come out of prisons are to be expected to get an employment outside it is necessary that they should be taught to work with outside methods.

For short sentences remission is not necessary and for very short sentences it may be sometimes ridiculous.

It is suggested that letters and visits should be a privilege and should be extended in the case of prisoners showing reform and good conduct.

Separation of Prisoners.

The prisoners should be separated at night. They have then complete privacy and can think for themselves and get complete rest. Association by day is quite sufficient. But in allowing association great care has to be taken. There may be prisoners who may not like to associate with other who indulge in filthy talks or who might complain about association with bad men. So that prisoners of good conduct only should be allowed to associate with each other freely; others should be allowed to associate under good supervision. People who have committed the same crime should not come together. Juvenile or Borstal Institutions will no doubt provide separately for children, but young men also should not be very much allowed to associate with old hands who are not in a condition to be much benefitted by reformed methods. First Offenders also should not get the opportunity of learning further lessons from old offenders; and just as there are lunatic asylums for lunatics there should be separate houses for criminals like incendiaries, homicides, persons convicted of rape, and other dangerous persons, on the one hand, and those committted for thefts, violent language and such other offences on the other.

A new prisoner should be kept in separate confinement for sometime; as in the beginning nothing about his nature is known. After keeping him in a separate confinement for a short period and after observing his nature, manners, and ways and after taking into consideration his offence he should be allowed to associate with others at the discretion of the Superintendent. For very violent, dangerous and intractable persons separate confinement may be necessary for individual treatment. It must be, however, always kept in mind that however great care we take to isolate the prisoners they find methods of communication; still with good supervision and discipline this may be minimised. Separate confinement should not be adopted except where it is absolutely necessary. It is disastrous to the mind and morals of the criminal; and does not teach him the self-control which is the first desirable thing. Indiscriminate association, however, is worse than indiscriminate isolation. It is found that convicts are generally fond of association and separate confinement may be imposed upon them for Jail Offences.

In the case of criminals who are lunatics special treatment is quite necessary. As for the others only prisoners showing good conduct or those who may be on the point of being allowed to leave the prison (in case of Preventive Detention or Indesterminate Sentence is adopted in this country) may be allowed special treatment so that they may be even allowed to go out for finding employment as the work-house people are allowed. They may also be allowed the use of ordinary clothes.

Grading of Prisoners.

In case the method of dividing prisoners into grades is adopted prisoners may be given separate treatment according to grades, with privileges as to diet, exercise, correspondence, dress, better sleeping accommodation and such other facilities.

Persons who, since they have been sixteen years of age, have been punished three times, should be looked upon as habituals; the nature of the three crimes should be fully gone into by the Court, and not merely the fact of his being punished three times. The Court alone should decide whether a criminal is a habitual or not. Habitual and Casual Offenders should not be sent to the same jail; if at all they are sent they should not be allowed to associate.

Most prisoners have to be maintained by the State, under state discipline. And these have to be provided with food, clothing, medicine and other things. These should be earned by the prisoners. Besides, leaving aside this point of earning idleness being detrimental to health should not be allowed. There should be some work, however light it may be; and there should be compulsary drill or some such similar physical exercise. In the case of civil prisoners also this may be enforced.

Unfortunately there are no suitable private bodies in this country to take charge of weak-minded men. They should be handed over to the guardianship of such Societies, after making sure that there is adequate provision for their treatment for exercising healthy influence and for their safe detention.

Best Hexagon Yellow Pencils, Rs. 5 per gross.

Best Copying Pencils Rs. 30 per gross.

Office H.B. Pencils, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 5-8 per gross.

Red, Blue, Red and Blue Pencils.

Scindia (Relief) Nibs.
Correspondence (o 10 m) Nibs.

Pen Holders.

Blue Black Ink.
Red Ink.
Copying Ink.
Rubber Stamp Ink.

Papers.

Exercise Books.

Letter Cases.

Pen Racks.

Inkstands.

Pin Cushions.

Rulers.

Gum Bottles.

Office Cutlery of all size, shape and quality

Metal Polish

&c., &c, &c.

Special Concession to Members.

Every Business Requires Stationery

Common Sense Says Economy Increases Profits.

BUT economy should be practised with discretion. Economy, only if accompanied by efficiency, would save lots of money. You are a real business man and you should not lose an opportunity of saving your money while purchasing your stationery. Swadeshi Stationery is not only quite as good but many a time, is even better and still much cheaper than foreign ones. Thus

Economy and Efficiency are Combined in Indian Stationery

Here we give only a small list of some of our goods, but it will be much in your interests to see personally how good qualities are, to compare our prices, find out how much you will add to your profits by our low prices, and then purchase your required Stationery from

THE OLDEST, BIGGEST, AND CHEAPEST STORES FOR SWADESHI GOODS,

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI STORES.

Bombay Branches:— Princess Street. Madhav Bag. Girgaum.

Head Office:— Time Building, Bori Bunder, BOMBAY.

Moffusil Branches:— Poona Cit Camp. Cochin. Rajkot (to open.)

Automatic Fire-Extinguishers
Mantles and Incandescent Lamp
Electric Fans and Fixtures
Red Seal Dry Battery
Icy-Hot Vacuum Flask
Camp Cots and Water Bags
Accessories
Novelties

Prices defy Competition.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES

RESHARPENED.

Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clumak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-2-0 doz. Under six As 2 each. Arbuss and Thick blades, As. 4 each. Per 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "All-round" model in nickel-fitted Nickel case, Re. 1-8 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 88 Medows Street, (Opp. Cursetjis) Bombay

CULTURED TAILORS FOR CUSTOMERS OF CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

A Resolution

We will send to the best of our ability our Famous Benares articles as follows
(1) Beautiful, Hardwear, Economical and Finest

COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES

Each piece for one complete suit, Rs. 12 per piece.
(2) Benares Sarees, in best styles and workmanship, Price, Rs. 35 upwards each.
(3) A set of 36 Brass Kitchen Toys suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs. Price, Rs. 5 per set.
(4) A set of Cossi Silk (a) Two handkerchiefs (b) Tw plare Socks (c) Two Soft collars Rs. 3 per set.
(5) Brass Gods and Goddesses, such as Rama, Krishna, Durga, Lakshmi, Monkey-god, etc., Rs. 2 each.
(6) A set of 12 coloured painted wood toys, such as elephant, horse, camel, cow, etc., Rs. 5 per set
(7) Tobacco or Surti pills and powder, Price, Rs. 10 to 40 per seer.

Readers! This resolution is open to you by—These offers can be yours. Order this very minute from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
Benares City.

FOR Illustrated BOOKLET Apply to ANNAPURNA COOKER CO. Near Cinema, Girgaum BOMBAY

INFLUENZA AGAIN ?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Doucha to prevent Influenza.

V. C. Dastur & Co.
Treacher & Co.

"INCARNATIONS NOT 10 NOR 24"

This is an English Book.

You can get it even post free.

Write a card to-day to—

Atank Nigrah] Pharmacy.
JAMNAGAR, (KATHIAWAR).

The perfect rub for aches and pains Wherever located and with full power for immediate relief is] bottled under the name

Odman's
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Re 1-4-0 by post free
Anglo-Indian Drug & Ch. Co.
255, Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep.

The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
29, COLOOLA STREET, CALCUTTA.
Consulting Physician :
KAVIRAJ UPENDRANATH SEN.

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil
Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.
OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

INDIAN EXCHANGE.

CURRENCY COMMITTEE CRITICISED.

MAJOR GROGAN ON A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT.

The following letter appeared in "The Times" of 13th February last:

SIR,—The Babington Smith Report on Indian Exchange and Currency (1920) will probably have a more profound and far-reaching effect upon the equilibrium of the British Empire than any other single document presented to Parliament within the memory of living man.

The substantive and incidentally infamous and utterly illogical proposal of the Majority Report has already been translated into action by the Secretary of State with the grotesque moidfication that "as a provisional measure during the transitional period" Rs. 10 are to denote one sovereign in internal debts and two-thirds of a sovereign in internal debts. Thus the first decision has been made in the general Imperial policy to be adopted in respect of the most vital of the war's residual problems—the problem of the oversea exchanges. The precedent established by this action in connexion with so vast a factor in world economics as the Empire of India must influence profoundly all the long sequence of decisions which have yet to be made in the other administrative units of the British Empire, as and when their respective currencies escape from controlled subordination to the Imperial unit of value, the pound sterling.

The statutory unit of value, as the nucleus of all monetary contracts, and the currency machinery, whereby such contracts may be in practice completed in accordane with the intention of the law, are deliberately established by legislation and complementary administrative action on the part of each administrative unit. The law determining money is to the individual's property rights what the Habeas Corpus Act is to the right of the individual's person. It is the fundamental law of a stable State. Only the safety of the State itself can justify its modification. Even then the only justifiable modification is a change in the statutory unit of value, leaving the relation between debtor and creditor constant in terms of the statutory unit of value, as has been effected in the United Kingdom by the change from the "free" sovereign to the Bradbury.

There is probably no other example in history of a change in the law whereby the statutory unit of value is retained and the relation between debtor and creditor is distorted 50 per cent. in favour of the creditor. This is the essential principal of this amazing Report. As Mr. Dalal, the Indian member of the Commission, writes in his admirable Minority Report:—

It seems to me to be impossible to exaggerate the importance of the legal standard for money payments. This standard should be and usually is regarded as less open to repeal or modification than perhaps any other legislative Act.

Truly said; for the statutory unit of value is the skeleton and its subordinate currency is the muscular system of the body economic, and violent distortion of their evolved relationships induces economic paralysis. The principle and intention of the Indian Monetary Law were unequivocally defined in the *resume* of the history of the Indian currency system tabulated by the Chamberlain Commission of 1914 (Cd. 7236, pp 8 and 9), from which the following are the relevant extracts:—

(1) Para. 55 (quotation from the Fowler Committee Report (C. 9390 of 1899):—Under an effective gold standard rupees would be token coins, subsidiary to the sovereign. But existing conditions do not warrant the imposition of a limit on the amount for which they should constitute a legal tender indeed, for some time to come no such limitation can be contemplated.

(2) It will be observed that "the effective establishment of a gold standard" was the paramount object which the Committee of 1898 set before the Indian authorities.

These recommendations (i.e., of the Fowler Committee) were accepted in their entirety by the Indian authorities.

(3) The Indian Act No. XXII of 1899 making the sovereign and half sovereign legal tender throughout India at 15 rupees to the pound, gave effect to the first recommendation of the Committee. This remains the only statutory provision for the rating of the rupee at 1s. 4d., and has the effect of providing a statutory means of preventing the rupee from rising above the par of 1s. 4d.

From the above it is unquestionable that the law of India established the sovereign as the statutory unit of value and the rupee as a subordinate token coin intended to denote in all monetary contracts a value of one-fifteenth of a sovereign. Following ancient custom, all money amounts have continued to be expressed in terms of rupees; but all such amounts expressed in rupees could only be interpreted subsequently to the law of 1899, as denoting pound values—in the same sense that a debt in England expressed as 40s. is interpreted to denote £2 and not £2 10s. if and when (as now) the bullion value of the shilling is 1s. 2d. sterling.

The special difficulties that beset the Indian Government when the metallic value of the rupee climbed above its symbolic value, are obvious to anyone conversant with the intense conservatism and suspicions of the East. The fact remains, however, that the paramount duty of the Indian Government was to maintain its currency machine in tune with the Monetary Law, in order to protect the Indian people from distortion of all their financial adjustments and from the immeasurable suffering that inflation of the unit of value necessarily inflicts on the struggling debtor class. The Indian Government's total failure in this primary duty will mature as the most desolating of its many failures during the last five years. The hesitations evasions, compromises, timidities, tentative advances, inconsequential withdrawals, smug satisfactions, and complete lack of any defined and continuing policy based on recognition of the vital principle at stake, which the war has taught us to associate with entrenched bureaucracy, are well brought out in the evidence of the Indian bureaucrats. This abject failure to perform one of the primary functions of government is treated with a bucket of white wash from the unofficial members of the Commission, who in paragraph 32 "desire to place on record our recognition of the skill, courage, and resource which the Government of India and the authorities at the India Office have shown," etc.

The Indian currency system was automatic in the case of a rise in silver. The obvious solution of the problem, therefore, was to "open all the taps" and leave India free to export silver to buy gold until the par of £1 to Rs. 15 was restored, if the principle of maintaining the sovereign as the unit of value was to prevail. The restoration of the sovereign as the unit of value in Indian currency practice is the one intelligible purpose of the Report, but this would happen automatically by the release of all controls. To achieve this purpose there is no need for such ludicrous legislative antics as doubling all official salaries in terms of sterling, increasing all debtors' debts 50 per cent. in terms of gold, and making a present of 50,000,000 half-sovereigns to the holders of the 50,000,000 sovereigns in circulation, which are the practical steps proposed by the 10 wise men of London Town, signatories of the Majority Report. The period of reconstruction after Armageddon, when production, especially of food and raw material, requires every stimulus that the State can apply, is surely a strange moment to select for increasing debtors' debts and spraying gold-holders with an adventitious golden shower. As policy it is antithetical to the policy adopted by all the war-shaken nations, which are deflating their units of value to relieve production from the deadening burden of debt.

From the Imperial point of view, the principle of re-establishing the sovereign unit of value rather than the pound sterling unit of value, quite apart from the monstrous contortions by which it is to be achieved, is wrong. It was well said by Professor Marshall (Q. 11,815), in his evidence before the Fowler Committee, that the unification of the standards of values of two countries was equivalent to the unification of their railway gauges.

The decision, therefore, in favour of gold as against sterling means "line clear" between India, Japan, and the United States, and a "breaking bulk" in all financial and commercial traffic between India and the rest of the Empire. This disastrous decision, if maintained, destroys all prospect of organized control of the international exchanges, to which the essential prelude is consolidation of the Empire's currency systems, achieving Imperial parity of exchange by the establishment of one Imperial statuary unit of value dominating the established currency machines of all the Empire's comjonent States. For example, the rupee zone of Africa, comprising British East Africa, Uganda, and the Tanganyika Territory, forms a pathetic little tail to the Indian currency comet. Although the richest part of Africa, as a potential and active producer of foods and raw materials desperately needed by a starving world, this rupee zone has already been withered up by the blast of the great Indian failure. It is to be feared that this ill-omened Report will serve as a precedent, and that some timid compromise on the part of the Colonial Office will fix beyond hope of early recovery the locomotor ataxy of production that the failure to control the local currency has already induced. Ruin of the recently invited soldier settler on the threshold of his new career would be the appropriate crowning triumph of the Report.

There are only six possible theories whereby the Report can be explained in terms of reason.

(1) A plot to whitewash the Indian Government.

(2) Political influence leading to a premeditated policy of assisting Manchester and Dundee exports by imposing a burden equivalent to 100 per cent. sterling Excise on their competitors in India.

(3) Financial influence leading to a premeditated policy of sweeping every Indian debtor into the maw of the British Banking Trust.

(4) Subservience to some factor desperately interested in the maintenance of the high value of silver.

(5) An organized attempt by the Indian bureaucracy surreptitiously to multiply its salaries and pensions.

(6) All-round general nescience on the part of all the responsible parties.

All these theories provide first-class incendiary matter for use by the Bengali agitator among the millions of squeezed peasants. "Hooked out" mill operatives, and bankrupt traders—the inevitable by-products of this scheme ofcrediting half a sovereign to him that hath a sovereign and of debting half a sovereign to him that hath nothing but a sovereign debt.

The appeasement of invading Bolshevism will not be assisted when it transpires that the sole Indian member of the Commission alone was right.

FOR SALE.

LATHES & MACHINE TOOLS.

6' Centre, 6' feet bed. 10" Centre 10' feet & 12' feet bed. Heavy Pattern, Hollow Spindle Shaping Machine. Iron-Rod Cutting, Hack-Saws, Punching, Screwing and other MACHINE TOOLS.
Write to—
JAVERI & CO.,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

BABY COLEMAN.

"Altogether brighter and happier"

161, Cambridge Road,
Seven Kings, Essex.

Dear Sirs,
My baby seemed to be quite healthy at birth, but being unable to feed him I tried different foods at various times. At first he appeared to be making progress, but after a few months it became evident he was wasting, and I was advised to try Virol. He soon [illegible] and in a short time [illegible] weight. This satisfied me that Virol was the food for baby, and in view of the [illegible] I do not hesitate to recommend it whenever the question arises of the best alternative food for baby.—Yours truly, G. C. COLEMAN.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

VIROL
VIROL, LTD.
148-166, Old St., London, E.C. 1
British Made & British Owned.

SPRATT'S
SPRATT'S Dog, Poultry and Cage Bird Remedies are known the world over for quick action and effectiveness.
Obtainable [illegible] from Chemists and General Stores. Ltd. Quantities [illegible] Wholesale Agents—
E. S. BEST, P.O. Box 274, BOMBAY.
REMEDIES

Just Arrived
FROZOGLONE
(SOLID EAU DE COLOGNE)
Roger and Gallet, Houbigants
PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITS
Bombay Perfumery Mart Ltd.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
is the exquisite work turned out by
Mehta Harilal Ramkrishna and Company.
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS
of 482-84, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay, where beautiful jewellery of artistic design of gold, silver, diamonds, etc., have been universally praised.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO.,
Goldsmiths and Jewellers,
249-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.
Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."
TELE. No. 949.
Full value of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

COSSI SILK
Suiting piece complete for one Suit size 3½ yds × 54 in Rs 12 per piece
Pure Silk piece Complete for one Suit 3½ yds × 54 Price Rs. 21 per piece
Pure Silk Piece for Shirts plain, Twill and Striped in best designs Size 8½ yds × 54 inches Rs. 17 per piece
Pure Satin Silk Dhotie with fancy borders available in different colours Size 5 yards × 45 inches Rs. 15
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS] Rs. 5 per set
well polished and coloured
Order from
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.,
BENARES CITY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and cases of [illegible] weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-2-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

The Centre of Attraction

JAPANESE PILSENER BEER

REPLACES

GERMAN PILSENER

Dai Nippon Brewery Company Ld.,

The largest Brewery in Japan monopolising Japan and the Eastern Markets.

ASAHI BRAND

The Best Brand in Japan. Nothing to match it in quality.

Sole Agents:—MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA LIMITED.

SUB-AGENTS.

D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co. | P. C. SHROFF & SONS
D. D. BARIA. | M. P. BARIA

BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will perceive the special advantages offered by advertising in the : : :

Sunday Chronicle

We are prepared to quote for space and position on

Home, Literary and Art or Sporting pages.

The space being limited applications will be dealt with according to priority.

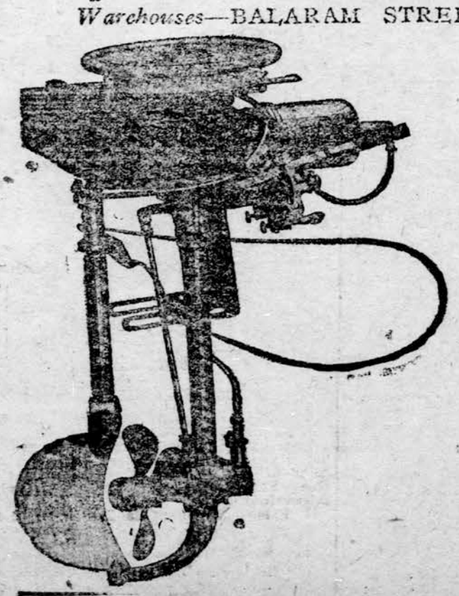
ADVT. MANAGER, "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"
Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI, SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Importers and Dealers in Engineers', Builders' and Contractors' tools of every description.

— Enquiries and Correspondence invited. —

Office and Showroom—ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
Warehouses—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD and 11-13-27-29 DHUNJI STREET Near MOMBADEVI



THE WATERMAN PORTO-MOTOR
Model C-16—3-3½ H. P.

INSTANTANEOUS—POSITIVE REVERSE

Start or stop your boat at will without stopping the Engine.

The originial outboard or Porto Motor

The first detachable motor ever built.

Is still such motor in the World in Flexibility of control and speed for a wonderful source of enjoyment.

Specially designed Reversing Propeller

It is an Engine with a thousand speed with the same Perfect control as an Automobile. Flywheel Magneto. Automobile Float-feed carburetor.

It is a Perfect Mechanism in every respect.

Through the Courtesy of the Committee of the Western India Truf Club

A GRAND DISPLAY OF

FLYING

WILL TAKE PLACE AT

THE RACE COURSE, BOMBAY,

Sunday, March 21st, 1920, at 4-30 p.m.,

During which The Famous Nieuport "Nighthawk" will perform each and every Evolution known in

ÆRIAL ACROBATICS

Their Excellencies The Governor and Lady Lloyd have graciously consented to be present.

ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL PROCEEDS WILL BE DEVOTED TO

The Children's Welfare Fund

Programme.

At 4-30 p. m. the Nieuport "Nighthawk" will appear over the centre of the Race course and perform the following Evolutions.—

1. From 3,000 feet, "The Falling Leaf."
2. A Series of "Loops".
3. A „ „ "Single Rolls".
4. From 2,000 feet "A Spinning Nose Dive".
5. From 2,000 feet a Series of "Immelmann Turns".
   (NOTE. So named after the German Ace, Captain Immelmann, who introduced this manoeuvre into Aerial Fighting Tactics on the Western Front. 1916.)
6. A Series of "Jazz Rolls" just above Ground Level across the Race course.
7. A Series of "Double Rolls".
8. The "Roll" converting into a "Spin"
9. The "Loop" terminating in a Half-Roll".
10. The "Half Loop" terminating in a "Half-Roll."
11. The Sideslip",
12. "Grand Finale", comprising series of Loops", "Rolls" "Climbing Turns", "Dives", Zooms" terminating in "Ibree Circuits" of the Race course just above ground level, a climb to 1,000 feet, and a final Dive "In Salutation" past His Excellency's Box, concluding with a "Landing" in front of the W. I. T. C. Grand Stand.

Prices of Admission:

First Enclosure—RUPEES FIVE
Second „ „ TWO

The British Nieuport & General Aircraft Co., (India,) Ltd.,

HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

British-American Advertising Co, Bombay.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Sirus Abdoo Bhiwi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.